there are extensive stands of pine and hardwood trees that have survived because of the lack of roads into the region that would facilitate harvesting. However, DCAR teams report that at least one such road is under construction, and will likely have devastating effects on the forests of this region.

BAZAARS

There are several centres of trade and transit in Asmar but no bazaars.
- Nishagam village, on the western bank of the Kunar river is a transit point on a major mule track between Pakistan and the north of Afghanistan. Although severely damaged, there is a hotel, a shop and a mosque. The land around is farmed apparently by squatters.

- Sukay valley is also on the mule track north. Marid has two shops and Sukay 2 hotels and one shop and the houses in these villages are in good condition.

STORAGE FACILITIES

Shal valley, is on the mule track into Pakistan, and nearly all the major resistance parties (including the Wahabis) have staging posts there.

Locations of school buildings are listed here as potential storage facilities.
- Pitaw, Lowsin valley: three classes. Pitaw is also a major milling area.
- Marid, Sukay valley: a school with 150-200 students,
- Sukay, Sukay valley: about 60 students.
- Hajiabad, Darain valley: one school with one grade.
- Shalkhwar, Shal valley: a school with 100 students.
- There are two unused school buildings in Oguzbagh, condition unknown.

There are three functioning flour mills in this valley.

ROADS

- Shal valley is on a main mule route from Pakistan into Afghanistan and communications are very good. One of the main routes into the north of Afghanistan from Pakistan passes through Sukay valley. The mule track from Marid via Shal to the Pakistan border requires a two day journey. Sukay village has particularly benefitted from this route. The route from Sukay to Marid has a very good track for half of the distance. The condition of the track from Sukay to Senges is variable. It is unimproved in the lower valley, but on the pass itself some repair work has been done. The north side of the pass is particularly steep.

- There are good paths on both sides of the valley from Nishagam to Hajiabad. The route from Shal to Oruzbagh initially follows the main Binshai mule track, cutting south across the river and up an extremely steep side valley, over the pass and down a steep and unstable shoulder

into the village. This route is not heavily used.

- The road from Nishgam to Sukay is unimproved. The route is easy going at the lower end of the valley but becomes more difficult as the valley steepens. It is heavily used.

- The road from Asmar to Naray is 30 kms and is badly damaged. It takes 10 hours by walking. A bridge on the road in Neshagan area at Hajiabad is partially destroyed but the supports are still standing. This is a vital access point for the north of the Bashgul valley. A temporary structure has been erected across these pillars and some pick ups have crossed the bridge but it is not suitable for heavier vehicles. It is possible to drive across the river bed below but this may also be hazardous.

- The bridge on the road from Chagaserai to Asmar at the place of the wash from Shinkoruk Darah needs to be renovated. The pillars are still in good condition. The bridge on the Shegal river along the same road also needs to be repaired.

MINES

- The three Shingar posts, four kms from the Liwa-e-Sarhadi, are surrounded by pressure-wired and anti-personnel mines planted by the Soviets.
- The Liwa-e-Sarhady Asmar is also protected by anti-personnel mines.
- Sur Taq post, 3 km to the north of Asmar markaz has 2-5 lines of anti-personnel mines surrounding it.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

There is a shura in Asmar, which is independent of the Alliance Shura in Chagaserai and makes all the local decisions. It is led by Mhd. Zarin (ANLF). Other people of influence include:

- Commander Hasham, NIFA, who sits on the Asmar Shura.
- Eng Wahidulluh, Commandant-e-Omumi for HIG for all Kunar.
- Mowlawi Abdul Rauf, Wahabi
- Commander Bacha, HIK.
- Moudir Salam, ANLF, a general commander and one of the most educated people of the district. He has received medical assistance from SCA.
- Sher Ahmad,s/o Nur Akay, formerly a malik. Headman of Shal.
- Hazarat Nur, headman Oguzbagh Village.
- Commander Arsofan Fatar Barqi Mhd., a NIFA commander at Talouna village, Lowsin valley.
- Sakhi Jan, headman, Howary village, Lowsin Valley.
- Sher Afzal, headman, Pitaw Village, Lowsin Valley

MEDICAL RESOURCES

The main health problems for this area include malaria/fever and T.B. Most of the population are 2-3 days away from the nearest 'clinic'.

Facilities in the area include:
- Al Jehad clinic in Shigal Valley, suported by SCA and HIG.
- MSH hospital, functioning for 15 months and in the old district hospital also known as "Mushwary's Ibne Sina-e-Balkhi Surgical and Medical Hospital". Three beds.
- AWR clinic in Salafi mujahideen compound.
- SCA clinic inside the same compound as above, but in HIG section. Drugs supplies by SCA, Union Aid, and HIG.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
- Afghanaid distributed fertilizer in Lowsin, Pindi and Nishagam in 1987.
- ARC distributed some corn and wheat seed in Surmul village, Shigal valley.
- SERVE are implementing a reafforestation programme in Asmar in collaboration with the NCA.
- AHSO fund a primary school in this district.
- MADERA are implementing an agriculture and animal husbandry programme in Bargam, Marid and Oruzbagh.
- NCA distributed, seed, fertilizer and oxen in this district in 1988. During 1989 they have supported the planting of tree seedlings in Kasagal (Asmar), Narai, Dangam and Asmar markaz. They use both government and private land for nurseries and plan to prepare a distribution before the end of the year. NCA works both through the woleswali and provincial shuras. NCA also plans to support the rehabilitation of two dams in Asmar. Their intermediary for all these programmes is Mohd. Zarin, chairman of the Asmar shura.
- VITA are supporting the rehabilitation of the Knasir canal, which takes water from the Kunar River

BARGEY MATAL

An alaqadari in the far north of Kunar that comprises an area of 1,977 sq km. To the south is Chapa Dara and Kamdesh, in the west Keran Munjan, in the north, Zibak of Badakshan and in the east, the district of Chitral in Pakistan. This alaqadari has only about 18 villages. The terrain of Bargey Matal is, for the most part, inhospitable and difficult to cultivate. The steep, high mountains divide the district into a number of narrow deep valleys, which often have fast flowing torrents running through them. During the winter, heavy snow falls often make it impossible for communications to take place between valleys, and communities remain cut off for several months. Even in summer travel is often difficult and dangerous. All the passes that lead to Badakshan are over 15,000 feet in height.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The population of Bargey Matal was estimated at under 6,000 in 1979. The majority of the population are Nuristanis. The Katirs of the main Bashgul valley, (also called Kamoz and Lutdehchis) live in the villages between Ahmad Diwana down to Sunra. The Kati (or Karwar) live in the Kati valley. The Kulam live in Kulam valley. Only a small number of the population is estimated to have migrated to refugee camps in Chitral.

ECONOMY

Due to the harshness of the terrain and the difficulty with which it can be irrigated, the people in these areas depend mainly on animal husbandry for their livelihood. Animals are sent high in the mountains for the summer pasturage, but are brought back into the valleys for the winter months. More meat is eaten than usual at this period as animals are killed when it become difficult to feed them during the winter.

Fruit such as mulberry is also cultivated and at the higher reaches apples and apricots. Wheat and corn are grown for local consumption on small terraced fields. The only exception is the Skorigal valley to the north west of Bashgul which, although situated at a high altitude, is wide and accomodates much larger areas for cultivation than any other northern valley. Here, considerable wheat production can be found.

The lower portions of the mountain slopes are covered with trees. From about 1,500-3,000 metres, dense pine and cedar forests can be found. Over 4,000 metres, there is no vegetation except rough grasses and mosses.

BAZAARS

None reported.

STORAGE FACILITIES
Small schools are functioning at Nik Muk and Bargey Matal.

ROADS
The main access to Bargey Matal is from the south via Barikot. It is possible to come from Pakistan at Arandu, in Chitral, cross the Kunar River by boat and then make the journey north by foot, or by horse. This area is controlled by HIG.

A second route is via Bomboret, a Kalash village 2-3 hours southeast of Chitral Bazaar by jeep, over the Shawal pass (4,600m) and then down into Bargey Matal. This route is primarily used by the Dowlat. It takes 2-3 days, and is closed from mid-October/early November to the beginning of July by snow.

MINES
No specific locations reported.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
Mowlawi Afzal from Nik Muk village (also known as Bud Muk or Saidabad). See introduction for more information. In 1981 he organised the independent Dowlat-e-Enqilab-e-Islami-e-Nuristani in the upper Bashgul valley.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
None reported.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
None reported.

BARIKOT/NARAY

The alaqadari of Naray is better known as Barikot, the name of the wide cultivated river valley close to the Pakistan border. With a total area of under 388 sq km, Naray lies to the north of Dangam and to the west of Kamdesh and Asmar. It borders Pakistan to the east. Naray markaz is connected with Asmar in the south and Barikot by the Kunar River which flows through the west of the alaqadari. The eastern side the ground rises gradually to form a mountainous border with Pakistan. The mountains are interspersed with river valleys. This is a densely wooded area, and so far has not suffered badly from deforestation, which is prevalent over so much of eastern Afghanistan, especially since the advent of the war.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT
Naray is largely inhabited by Nuristanis except in the Barikot valley where Gujars predominate. In 1979, the population was estimated at over 9,000 people. Four thousand from Naray are thought to be living as refugees in Pakistan

ECONOMY
The area around Barikot is intensively cultivated. However, the upper reaches of the Kunar valley are difficult to cultivate because of poor soils, steep terrain and the problems of diverting sufficient water for irrigation purposes. For this reason, animal husbandry is generally of more importance here than agriculture. Between Hajiabad in Asmar and Naray most of the land is used for dry farming.

BAZAARS
None reported.

STORAGE
No adequate storage facilities reported.

ROADS
Barikot is near to Lowari pass of Arundu which connects Kunar with Pakistan. On the latter side it emerges below the Lowari pass. If this route was opened then it would give much better access between Chitral and Nuristan. For this reason the construction and control of this pass is obviously a sensitive local issue. The Afghan Construction and Logistics Unit (ACLU) of USAID is reported to be constructing a bridge here. Currently it is only suitable for foot traffic and all vehicle traffic must pass by the Nawa Pass in Sarkani woleswali.

There is a dirt track connecting Asmar to Naray (30km), and on to Barikot, Kamdesh, and Bargey Matal. This is in very bad condition and takes 10 hours on foot. A bridge at Hajiabad has been destroyed. It is possible to drive across the river bed but this can be hazardous. The valley of Barikot from the river to the hills on the right bank is about one to two miles wide. The river banks are very high and the river flows very rapidly. The hills around are covered with forests.

MINES

No specific locations reported.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Anwar Amin (NIFA) at Barikot. Members of his family have been representatives for this area in the central government. However, his influence is not as strong now as it was in the past because serious conflicts which took place between his groups and HIG groups under Cdr. Daoud and Cdr. Obaidullah 3-4 years ago.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- HIG support a one room clinic, inside the old Khad office.
- The old government hospital is with SYF and has been left to decay.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported.

CHAGASARAI (ASADABAD)

Chagasarai is the administrative centre of Kunar and the capital of the province. The Chagasarai woleswali covers an area of less than 400 sq km. To the west and north is Pech, in the northeast and east, Bar Kunar and Pakistan, in the south is Sirkani and Narang. The woleswali has about 30 villages, 10 of which have over 500 inhabitants. The Kunar and Pech rivers converge at Chahgasarai making this a good area for cultivation with quite a wide range of crops on irrigated land. A limited number of houses have been destroyed but the area 2-4 km north of Chagasarai has been particularly affected by the war. The hospital has been damaged, but not too severely. There are two electricity stations in Chagasarai, one water and one diesel. They sustained damage after the "liberation" of the area by the mujahideen.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Chagasarai woleswali had the second largest population (after Pech) of the province, estimated at nearly 30,000 people in 1979. The Pushtun Safi and Deghan Tajik predominated in the cultivated areas along the banks of the Kunar River. Most of the people from the area have migrated either to Pakistan or Nangarhar

ECONOMY

The agriculture in Chagasarai was prolific when the government forces controlled the area, but by February 1989, only 40 percent was reported to be under cultivation. The mujahideen are engaged in the siege of Jalalabad and there is a corresponding shortage of labour available for agriculture. During the war the land immediately north of the town (some 2-3km) towards Asmar continued to be cultivated, but in the area beyond, all agriculture has ceased for about eight years. The irrigation system is partially active. Rice, wheat, corn, barley, cotton and vegetables (onions, potatoes, garlic and spinach) are grown in this area.

Along the Pech valley for about 5 km most of the land has been in continuous cultivation. The main crops here are wheat, maize, rice, and sugar cane, with occasional patches of vegetables (turnips, onions, white radishes and cabbages). There are some orchards of citrus and red mulberries along the water channels.

BAZAARS

Goods available in Chagasarai bazaar, February 1989 included: rice, wheat, edible oil, sugar, black tea, green tea, dhal, salt, kerosene, diesel, fire wood, milk, beans, egg, tomatoes, onions and fertilizer. All except the wheat was from Pakistan. Previously there were more than 100 shops and currently about 40 are functioning.

STORAGE

- Three government godowns built with steel and CGI sheets, 53m x 9m x 3m, in Chagasarai Two of them are under the control of the Salafia and one the HIG.
- Two concrete buildings 53m x 9m and having a total of seven rooms at Chagasarai.
- a large government godown to the south of the centre of Chagasarai
- Five buildings (with carpentry machines installed but inactive) at a big garden, Bagh-e-Slar, south of Chagasarai

ROADS

- The road from Chagasarai to Pech is 35km long and unpaved. Culverts are required on this road because there are canyons on the east side where the water flows when it rains. In addition, two bridges have been destroyed: Watapur bridge, 11km from Chagasarai; and the Nangalam bridge 34km from Kunar centre. As it is impossible to cross the river without the bridge, the upper Pech valley is inaccessable by vehicle. Repair work is continuing on the road from Chagasarai to Pech. Workers in groups of 40-50 have been repairing the road apparently with funding from the Alliance shura and the Salafia.

- The road from Chagasarai to Asmar is 31km long, gravel, and takes two hours by pick up. The condition of the road to Marawara is not good but pick-ups still use it, taking 45 minutes (14km). The bridge across the Kunar River at Nawabad is passable but there are some creeks which pose a threat to the road when it rains.

- The Chagasarai to Shigal valley road is 15km long and is in poor condition. It is only suitable for heavy four wheel drive vehicles. A bridge is destroyed for a length of 30m. Vehicles go off the road and make a detour of about 800m.

- From Chagasarai to Nur Gul is a 50km gravel road that takes over three hours by pick-up. A bridge 10km from Chagasarai, 4m in length, has been destroyed and is now filled with stones and soil. Chagasarai to Narang is a distance of 19km.

The fuel station at Chagasarai has been destroyed. Diesal is found in a shop and a hotel owned by A. Rahman and Yar Mohammad respectively. Prices in February 1989 were quoted as Afs 110/litre for petrol and Afs 80/litre for diesal. There were difficulties in bringing fuel in from Pakistan.

MINES

Mines around government posts are said to be usually planted at from 20-30 metres to an average of 1km around the post.

- Khuman and Chaghan posts: located 1km away from the Kunar River east of Chagasarai Anti-personnel mines were planted in three rows around the

posts. The distance between the two rows is 5-7m. Grenades have been placed 40m away from the posts.
- Gurigam Posts: located 1.5km to the north of Chagasarai The distance between the two posts is 600m. Anti-personnel mines were planted in four rows around the posts.
- Manu, Kasi and Argadeel Posts: located 1km to the west of Chagasarai on three hilltops. Anti-personnel mines of various types were planted around the posts.
- Bagh-e-Salar Post: located to the west of Bagh-e-Salar across the road. Anti-personnel mines and grenades were planted around the post in four rows.
- Loya Sagai Post: located 3km to the north beside the Asmar road. Anti personnel mines and grenades were planted behind the post.
- Shegai and Perum Posts: 2km north of Chagasarai at the lower part of Pech valley. Anti-personnel mines were planted as a belt in 5 rows.
- Lahore Post: located 600m across the river to the east of Chagasarai Anti-personnel mines are planted in the canyons, creeks and hilltops behind the post. There are casualties among the grazing cattle daily.
- Ganjagal Post: located 2.5km to the south of Chagasarai towards Nawabad bridge. Anti-personnel and grenades are in 6 rows around the post.
- Barugai Post: same as above.
- Marawar Post: located 500m to the east of Khan Ghundi. Anti-personnel mines are in 6 rows.
- Sheen Korak Post: 1km east of Chagasarai beside Asmar River. Anti-personnel mines and grenades were planted in 4 rows around it.
- Watapur Post.
- Although the road between Chagasarai and Asmar is open, there are mines placed on either side of the tracks made by previous traffic.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Chagasarai now hosts both the Alliance shura and the Salafia 'Government' of Mowlawi Jamil Rehman. For further details see the 'Summary and Background' introduction to Kunar.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- Assadabad Hospital, also called "Al Jihad Hospital" by the Alliance Shura and "Sayed Jamal-u-Din Afghani Hospital" by IIRO, which is the major supporting agency along with HIG. Managed by Eng. Sher Rahman (JIA). OPD, Lab, and 12 beds. Previously was the referral hospital for Kunar and used by Kabul government during the war, but was severely damaged when the mujahideen took over. Currently mostly outpatient services. Staff: Dr. Obaidullah, Chief of Medical Services and Dr. Fafiullah - Surgeon
- AWR clinic, supported by A.N. Open since late 1988. 2 health workers.
- Alliance Health Committee Assadabad "Provincial Hospital", supported by MSH and run by JIA. Situated next to JIA offices. Outpatient. 2 doctors and a health care worker.
- Nusrat clinic, supported by SCA and run by HIG. Open since early 1989. Outpatient. 7 health workers on rotation.
- Two room clinic at JIA party headquarters under commander Khan Mohammed. 3 health workers assigned. Supported by SCA and IIRO.

BACKGROUND & SUMMARY

Kunar Province lies on the north-eastern border of Afghanistan and takes its name from the Kunar River which enters Afghanistan near Barikot in the north and joins the Kabul River at Nangarhar to the south. Kunar has an area of 10,000 sq km and shares a nearly 200 km border with the districts of Chitral and Dir in northwest Pakistan. The province is characterised by steep mountains and narrow valleys. The altitude in Kunar varies from 6,000m in the northern parts, to 600m in the south. The areas which lie under 1,000m, including the Kunar valley and the lower Pech valley receive most of their precipitation in the late winter and spring. But the eastern part of the province receives the western fringe of the Indian Southwest Monsoon and thunderstorms occur during the summer.

Kunar contains the largest forested areas in Afghanistan outside Paktia, principally of cedar, pine and spruce. These forests are found between 1,000m and 1,800m. Above this level are mountain meadows which are utilised for grazing in the summer. In many places the land is nothing short of inhospitable although at the same time possessing a rugged beauty. The population lives, as best they can on meagre resources, along the many river valleys. Making a broad generalisation it is possible to say that the lower valleys, running south of the provincial capital Chagasarai (Asadabad), are reasonably fertile (although with some obvious exceptions) but further to the north the majority of the population live at subsistence level.

Kunar has been strategic for the mujahideen because of the mountain passes into Pakistan through which they move supplies, particularly to the north of Afghanistan. These passes are: Nawa; Binshai; Arandu/Barikot; Topkhana; Ghakay/Bajaur.

POPULATION

The population of Kunar was estimated at 250,000 in 1979. Lower Kunar is principally inhabited by Pushtun tribes and the northern districts by the Nuristanis. In the Pech valley, and also along parts of the Kunar valley it is possible to find Tajiks (whose first language is Pushto). There are Farsi-speaking Pashai living in the lower and western part of the province.

The Pushtuns are divided into a number of different tribes, particularly the Safi, Shinwari, Tarkanri, Mashwani and Mohmand. For a detailed breakdown of these there is a short paper written by Asger Christensen ("The Pushtuns of Kunar: Tribe, Class and Community Organization." Afghanistan Journal, vol. 7:3, 1980) which is an excellent introduction. The largest group are the Safi controlling most of Southern Kunar up to Chagasarai, including the towns of Badel, Pech, and Dawagal. In south-eastern Kunar there are substantial numbers of Mamund. In the north, particularly around the Binshai pass there are Mashwani. The Shinwari dominate the area around Asmar.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- ISRA support a rural development project from Chagasarai to Pech village with UNHCR funding. They intend to distribute chemical fertilizer, seed (corn and rice), farmpower (tractors and oxen) and farm tools to farmers for the autumn 1989 planting season. They also plan to establish a teacher training centre here. They were supporting schools in Pech before but have since given them to Muslim Aid.

- Lajnat-al-Bir-al-Islamia has an office in Chagasarai staffed by an agricultural researcher, an agricultural teacher, an irrigation engineer and a manager. They are currently conducting surveys in the area in order to register landowners, record the sizes of landholdings and determine the present condition of dams and canals. After completing the surveys, staff will distribute fertilizer, seed, insecticides and pesticides, water pumps, horticulture and other sectors free of charge. Farm power resources such as oxen and tractors will be loaned to local farmers. Staff have completed surveys in Narang, Chagasarai and Pech valley. This group is also developing a poultry project with a target of a 5,000 bird hatchery in Chagasarai In addition, they are planning to establish a dairy farm, provide veterinary services and begin a reafforestation programme.

- RAFA are rehabilitating one of the canals drawing water from the Pech River.

The following agencies are planning to work in Chagasarai:

- CARE(US): infrastructure rehabilitation (houses, roads, irrigation), with a US $1.8 million budget for the pilot scheme.
- DACAAR: irrigation rehabilitation with UNHCR funding.
- Human Concern International: construction of schools.

CHAPA DARA

Chapa Dara is an alaqadari situated in western Kunar comprising an area of 2,300 sq km. To the south is Dara-e-Nur and Nur Gul, in the east Chowki, Pech and Kamdesh, in the north Keran-o-Minjan and Bargey Matal and in the west Alingar and Nuristan districts of Laghman Province. Chapa Dara has about 50 villages. The sub-district takes its name from a small valley that is to the west of Kanday running south towards Nur Gul.

The administrative centre of Chapa Dara is Kanday, situated in the Pech valley to the west of Nangalam. Few buildings in the village have been destroyed during the war. The valley of Pech turns to follow a north-south axis running parallel to the Weygal valley. Finally it divides in two, the eastern part forming the Parun valley and the western the valley of Kantiwar.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The population of Chapa Dara was estimated at 22,000 in 1979. Pushtuns (principally the Safi tribe) are to be found along the Pech valley, as far as the valley of Morchil/Sarigel. From here up the valley towards Wama and onwards to Kantiwar and Parun, the Nuristanis are to be found. To the south, at the end of the valley of Chapa Dara are the Pashais - a completely separate ethnic group, related to the Chitralis and the people of Gilgit, who speak their own language (darde) -- whose area extends into Nangarhar and Laghman. Three thousand inhabitants of Chapa Dara are estimated to be living in refugee camps in Pakistan and an unknown number have migrated to Nangarhar city.

ECONOMY

Chapa Dara valley is irrigated by a small river for about half its length (at the northern end). Here wheat and rice are grown. The southern end of the valley depends on the spring rains, and the snow melt. This end of the valley sees the beginning of a very fine forested area which covers some of the mountainous land between the Pech and the Kunar river valleys.

Cultivation can also be found along the floor of the Pech valley between Kanday and Nangalam, again where the irrigation is relatively good, but as the valley turns northward towards Wama and Kantiwa, the possibilities for cultivation are small. This is partly due to the limitations of the terrain, but also to the lack of irrigation possibilities. What cultivation there is, is found close to the banks of rivers and streams, some of which are seasonal. Animal husbandry is becoming increasingly important in these areas.

This entire area is rich in hazlenuts and walnuts, which are an important supplement to the local diet, but they are not generally used on a large scale for trade.

BAZAARS
Kanday bazaar has about 240 shops.

STORAGE FACILITIES
No adequate storage facilities reported.

ROADS
Roads in Chapa Dara are in very poor condition. It is possible to drive from Chagasarai as far as Nangalam in Pech. But the motorable bridge which crosses the river to the west of the village has been destroyed and only replaced with a footbridge.

The northern valleys of Kantiwar and Parun are on the important supply routes to the north of the country, especially to Panjshir and Badakshan. They were one of the main supply routes for JIA, but are no longer as important because shorter routes from Pakistan have been developed further north over the last 12-18 months.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
There is a shura in Kanday, the centre of Chapa Dara. Among the influential members are: Cdr. Matiullah (NIFA), in Chapa Dara and Pech; Badam Khan (HIG) from Gosalak village and member of the Safi tribe; and Cdr. Sawar (see the Kamdesh profile).

MEDICAL RESOURCES
- ISRA facility in Kanday. One room in a private compound. Staffed by one health worker previously supported by GAC.
- WR facility (small clinic). No building. One health worker.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITY
MADERA support agricultural development in this region.

CHOWKI

Chowki is a woleswali in south-central Kunar comprising an area of 249 sq km. To the south is Nur Gul, in the southeast Khas Konar, in the east Sarkani, and in the north Narang, Chapa Darah and Pech. Chowki has about 31 villages, lies on the right side of the Kunar River coming from Chagaserai (Assadabad), and is on the main road from Chagaserai to Jalalabad. High mountains to the north divide Chowki from Pech and Chapa Dara. These give way to a fertile river valley to the south. There is a ferry connecting Chowki with Khas Kunar, on the other side of the river. The level of destruction of Babaru Kalai, Kanadar, Khadikhel, Dandi Qala, Gatu Qala and Chowki Kala villages in this valley has been severe and agriculture has deteriorated. Shaloti village has not been destroyed and more land there is under cultivation.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The population of Chowki was nearly 22,000 people in 1979. The Pushtun Safis predominate in the valley. 9000 are believed to be living in refugee camps in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

The agriculture along the main river valley was one of the best in the province due to the availability of water for irrigation from the Kunar River. Here wheat, maize, rice, grapes, mulberries, melons and apricots are the main crops. However in the side valleys of Badel (Badail) and Dewagal, little agriculture is possible due to the mountainous terrain and lack of possibilities for terracing. Beans are grown here. There is cultivation though, in some side valleys. Farmers use mexipack seed.

BAZAARS

Chowki markaz had 80 shops in 1979, of which 40 are now active, including two well stocked pharmacies and a baker. Goods available include wheat, corn, edible oil, kerosene, dhal, rice and fertilizer.

STORAGE FACILITIES

There are neither government nor private buildings for use as godowns in Chowki. The land around the bazaar could be used for setting up tents. There is a small school building at Sokai village.

ROADS

The gravel road runs from Nur Gul to Chowki and on to Chagasarai. It is in poor condition and is better for heavy trucks than for pick-ups. Nur Gul to Chowki is a distance of 20km, the final 3km to Nur Gul being paved road. From Chowki to Chagasarai, the distance is 30km. Chowki bridge is 25-30m long and still useable. There is a 300m diversion 4km from Chowki

to avoid mines. The Patang Khwar is located 6km from Chowki and floods the road when it rains.

MINES
There are mines on the road 4km from Chowki towards Nur Gul.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
- Abdul Khaleq (HIIA), from Dewagal.
- Mowlawi Ghulam-Rehman, Amir of HIG, from Dewagal.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
- IIRO hospital located in the old Chowki government hospital and active since late 1988. One doctor (Dr. Asim) and 3 mid-level health workers. No major surgery. Space for 6 inpatients.
- Al Jihad clinic located in the old Justice office. One medium-level health worker and some basic health workers. Drugs supplied by MSH and SCA.
- ICRC first aid post, staffed by 1 doctor. Does stabilization of war wounded patients before sending them to Peshawar by ICRC ambulance. Organized first aid courses for mujahideen in September to November, 1989.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
- AHSAO are implementing a crop-production programme.
- MADERA provide veterinary assistance in collaboration with VSF as well as providing agricultural inputs

DANGAM

Dangam is an alaqadari in eastern Kunar comprising an area of 236 sq km. To the west is Asmar, in the north Naray, and in the east is the Dir district of Pakistan. Dangam has about 17 villages. The Dangam valley extends southwestward into Asmar. To the north east, the valley extends up to Binshai pass, an important route from Pakistan not only into Kunar but to large areas of north and northeastern Afghanistan as well.

Dangam valley was formerly a relatively prosperous area, having a border garrison and a major road to the Pakistan frontier. Considerable timber trade is still carried on from the upper Dangam valley to Pakistan. Villages such as Deouz and Karkoul have been destroyed by aerial bombardment and the amount of farming being carried out in the valley varies considerably.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT
The population of Dangam was estimated at under 9,000 people in 1979. The majority are the Pushtun Mashwani with some Swati and Gujur settlements as well. Most of the local population is reported to have left the area during the heaviest fighting and settled in the refugee camps around Dir and Timergara. However, DCAR surveys have no record of refugees from Dangam in Pakistan. The area is now sparsely populated with mostly mujahideen.

ECONOMY
The agriculture in Dangam is poor due to lack of irrigation. Animal husbandry is the primary source of livelihood supplemented with limited cultivation.

BAZAARS
No bazaars reported.

STORAGE FACILITIES
There is a school building at Deouz but its condition is not known. Deouz village is on the Asmar-Binshai route, a four hour walk from Binshai.

ROADS
Before the war, a wide mule track christened 'Sarak Daoud Khan' was constructed from Asmar to the border near Binshai, passing through Dangam and the village of Zarband. This track starts from the Pakistan-Afghan border point of Binshai Kandao and ends at Kasgal (Kacagal) village. It passes the villages of Dand, Darin, Godish, Bandanao, Chinanao, Wachnao, Shangah, Landai Kach and Kasgal. There is a pulley bridge at Nishagam

(Asmar) over the Kunar river. A bridge further upstream to the north which was used by pack animals has been destroyed.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

- Malik Zarin, Mashwani (ANLF). Formerly the major commander for ANLF in Kunar receiving the major part of Professor Mojadiddi's budget for the province. Due to a tribal dispute, he is unable to travel freely in the region, and his influence is now limited. He is a well known nationalist who was instrumental in developing the mule track that connects the Binshai pass to the Dangam valley and beyond to the main road from Chagasarai to Asmar and the north. Four hundred metres of this route led through the land of Malik Ajdari Mashwani (NIFA). This led to a dispute that resulted in bloodshed between the two families.

- Mula Toor Khan (JIA), Cdr. from the Mushwani tribe, (Rustam khel sub-tribe) is well respected as an elder in the area.
- Barakatullah Wahid (SYF), Amir of Dangam Garrison, from Pech Valley. Sits on the Chaghasarai Shura.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- MSH support a basic health unit.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- BIA supported a seed distribution project in Dangam in 1986 and 1987.
- NCA started a tree nursery in this valley in 1988. They hope to begin distributing seedlings by the end of 1989

KAMDESH

Kamdesh is a woleswali in northeastern Kunar covering an area of 1,744 sq km. To the west is Chapa Dara, in the south Pech, Naray and Asmar, in the north is Bargey Matal and in the east is the Dir district of Pakistan. Kamdesh has about 27 villages most of which are small in size. At Kamdesh markaz, the upper village has been totally destroyed by bombing, with the lower village and Paprestan still partially habitable, though the forests have been seriously affected. This area was well known for its fruit orchards.

Before the war, like most of Nuristan, most villages did not have shops and essential goods were bartered. External trade was carried out only for the exchange of ghee, cheese, and goatskins for salt and finished goods. This trade was conducted principally with Panjshir and Pakistan. Since the advent of the war, money is much more widely used and more modern goods can be found locally. Now virtually every village has at least one shop. Literacy before the war was estimated to be 3-5 percent and it is probably lower today.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The four valleys of Kamdesh (Kamdeh, Mandagul, Paprok and Nickmak) are populated by the Kam Nuristanis. Historically they were settled much further to the south, but the Pushtuns have gradually pushed them northwards. For this reason there has traditionally been friction between the two ethnic groups. The Nuristanis were converted to Islam towards the end of the last century and are ethnically related to the Kalash of Chitral. In 1979, the population of Kamdesh was estimated at under 10,000 people. Half the population is now concentrated in the main valley and the other half has has moved to Chitral.

ECONOMY

Traditionally, Kamdesh was a rich fruit growing area, especially in the south. Below Paprook and Mangal, pomegranate, figs and hazlenuts are found as well as apples and apricots. The land here is very productive. However, further north only small apple and apricot orchards are to be found. Millet, once the staple crop of the area, has largely been replaced by wheat and corn.

BAZAARS

None reported.

STORAGE FACILITIES

No adequate storage facilities reported.

ROADS
A dirt track connects Kamdesh with Naray, 35 km to the south. On foot, it takes 13 hours to walk. A wooden bridge at Kamdesh is destroyed and the road is in poor condition

The road from Kamdesh to Bargey Matal is 38km long. The road is in poor condition and the wooden bridge located 1 km from Bargey Matal is completely destroyed.

MINES
No specific locations reported.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
Even in the early days of the war, when the valleys united to push out the government forces, there were already signs of the tension which was to develop between traditional tribal chiefs, such as Amin Anwar Khan of the Kam, and the fundamentalists, like Mowlawi Rustam (Kam) and Mowlawi Afzal (Kati).

- Amir Mohammad Ghazi Khan (JIA). Ghazi Khan is a landowner and resistance commander from Sunak near Barikot. The family claims to originate in Kamdesh, but they have spent most of their time in Dara-e-Seen, and are more at home speaking Pushto than Nuristani. They own much land between Nishgam and Sunak which is where their influence lies.
- Mowlawi Afzal in Bargey Matal is a fundamentalist mullah who founded the Dowlat.
- Alaqadar Anwar Amir (NIFA), based at Barikot
- Haji Ghaffur (HIG), based in Kantiwa.
- Mowlawi Sher Gul, Parun
- Mowlawi Abdur Razeq, Gadwal village, Pushal valley. The Pir of Nuristan.
- Col. Sawar. Based in his home village of Mandul in the Pushal valley leading to the Anjumen and Chaman passes. Before becoming Defence Attache in India for Daoud's government, he had spent time in Moscow. After the April Revolution, he presented himself as a refugee in Pakistan and moved into Nuristan under the protection of Mowlawi Afzal of Bargey Matal. Here, he reportedly spread discord in Kamdesh and was forced to return to Pakistan. After denunciations by the resistance, he was put under house arrest by the Pakistani authorities. He later escaped back to his village of Mandul, where he established himself with the support of Mowlawi Abdur Razeq. Many Afghans maintain that he is a member of KHAD, sent to buy off the small and clannish tribal groups in Nuristan. He has had some small success because the Nuristanis are poor, mostly uneducated, desperate for arms and divided by tribal rivalry. However since Mohammad Qasim and Mowlawi Razaq of Dara Kolam passed the judgement that Sawar is not a Muslim, he reportedly has lost power in the area.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
- There is a clinic operated by ANLF in Pitigal village.
- NCA support a clinic in Kamdesh.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
None reported.

The Nuristanis are an ethnic group divided into four branches, each with its own individual language that is incomprehensible to the others. Nuristanis do not have tribal leaders like the Pushtuns, but rather each settlement has a commonly acknowledged leader. In Kunar the Kati branch are in Kamdesh and Bargey Matal, and the Weygal in Kalasha/Weygali in the Weygal valley.

There is a history of conflict between the Pushtuns of this area and the Nuristani, the latter having continually lost ground to the former. Ghilzai nomads also pass through this area. The largest group are the Ibrahim Khel Ahmadzai who come from their summer pastures in Logar and the Hazarajat to spend the winter season to the south of Chagasarai and the Pech valley. There are also Gujar 'short-distance' nomads who use the mountain areas for grazing and marginal farming. The fact that these lands are often also used by the Pushtuns, Nuristani and Pashai sometimes leads to disputes.

More than 172,000 refugees from Kunar, nearly 70 percent of the pre-war population, are thought to be living in Pakistan. The majority of these are settled in refugee camps in Bajaur, Dir and the Drosh area of Chitral which are within a one to two day journey from their homes in Kunar. Refugees from Nawagai, Zoor Bandur and the Damadola area in Bajaur, Upper Dir and the Ursun area of Chitral among others may be within a few hours walk of their villages in Afghanistan. It is likely that an appreciable portion of them have already repatriated and in fact have only returned to Pakistan to collect rations during the past several years.

A large number of refugees can be expected to return via the only paved road in Kunar which links Jalalabad to Nur Gul. Soon after Nur Gul it becomes a gravel road passing through Chowki to Chagasarai. It is not mined, but the road needs repairing. From Chagasarai there are roads to Pech and Asmar and Naray. After Naray it is a primary road, almost a track, going north to Kamdesh and Bargey Matal. It is unlikely, given the situation in Jalalabad, that many refugees will return through Nur Gul. The major route to Chagasarai will be via the Nawa Pass. Engineers from Mahaz-i-Milli have worked on this road but it needs further improvement. In some places mines will have to be cleared if the road is to be widened. VITA has begun work on some parts of this road and USAID may also help.

The majority of refugees returning to Kunar are likely to use the Nawa Pass in Bajaur Agency, currently the northern most motorable route from Pakistan to Kunar. Another potentially motorable route between Arandu, in Chitral and Barikot in Kunar is being developed by the Afghan Construction and Logistics Unit (ACLU) supported by USAID. Refugees will use other passes as well but these are not likely to be such major conduits. It appears that the the Binshai mule track can be used by four-wheel drive vehicles. Further details about this track can be found in the Dangam profile.

KHAS KUNAR

Khas Kunar is a woleswali in southern Kunar comprising an area of 330 sq km. To the west is Chowki and Nur Gul, in the south Goshta, the north Sarkani and in the east Pakistan. Khas Kunar has about 21 villages. This woleswali is sub-divided into five different sections: Mangwal, Chindrawi, Tanar, Arazai and Kuligram (Hakimabad). The last three sections were under the control of the government until the mujahideen took over the province. For this reason, war-related destruction in this area is minimal. The other sections of Mangwal and Chindrawi, were under the mujahideen until five years ago when there was a major government offensive against them. At that time, nearly all the people migrated from the area leaving the agriculture to deteriorate.

The village of Khas Kunar was formerly the capital of Kunar Province. It was the first village in Kunar to have a primary school. The people here and in Chowki are some of the most educated in the area. Khas Kunar and Chowki are the only districts in Kunar with significant agricultural lands. However, due to the density of the population, there is not enough land to support the entire population. For this reason many of Khas Kunar's inhabitants have worked for government or in the cities. For example, before the war Tanar village alone was reported to have 200-300 military officers.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The population of Khas Kunar was estimated at nearly 19,000 people in 1979. The Pushtun Mohmands are found in Mangual village (of the Attam khel sub tribe) and Pushto-speaking Tajiks live in neighbouring Chamyari. Elsewhere, the Mohmands, Tajiks, Safis and others tend to be mixed together. Migration during the war has varied. In some areas such as May and Gurguray villages, nearly half the population moved to Pakistan. In others, such as Tanga village, many of the people moved to a safer area nearby, like Shalay village. An estimated 11,000 people are living in refugee camps in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

Agriculture in this district is very much intact in the areas that were under government control. Fewer people have migrated from these areas than from other parts of Kunar. Wheat, barley, corn, rice, cotton, sugar cane and some vegetables are grown here. Farmers purchase fertilizer from Chowki, the centre of Kunar, and from Pakistan. However, since one of the main irrigation canals was damaged in the fighting at the beginning of this year, future cultivation will likely suffer.

The areas reaching from Khas Kunar markaz to Mangwal and Kama have been deserted for some years. Almost all the land around Kashkot and Gurik villages is uncultivated. Of the two canals in the Khas Kunar, one is

completely destroyed while the other only provides water to those areas under government control.

Many of the farmers living in the mountains cultivated land near the river, which was of better quality than the mountain terraces. However, as the bulk of this land was in close proximity to government posts they were not able to farm it during the war and had to eke out an existence on their poorer lands. In these mountainous areas the villages depend mainly on water produced during the winter rains and subsequent melting of snow in the surrounding mountains. For the remainder of the year they depend on deep wells that tap underground reserves. There are a few karez.

Before the war, the villagers used to mill all their own wheat and corn through a combination of hand milling and water-driven mills. However, due to bomb damage, some mills are now either totally out of production or operating at reduced levels.

BAZAARS
None reported.

STORAGE
No adequate storage facilities reported.

ROADS
- A 27km dirt road links Sarkanay to Khas Kunar. Fifteen km are closed to traffic because of anti-personnel and anti-tank mines.
- From Khas Kunar to Kama Bridge is 25kms. From Khas Kunar to Mangwal village (5kms) there are no mines; the remaining distance has been closed for four years due to mines.
- Before the war there was a ferry boat between Khas Kunar and Chowki and one further north between Pashad village and Narang. These are no longer operating.

MINES
- Shamkar Post: 1.5km east of Khas Kunar. Anti-personnel mines were planted there particularly to the south of the post.
- Tannar: 1km west of Khas Kunar. Anti-personnel mines were planted in the desert to the south of the post.
- Kuligram post and the area around it have been mined.
- Mines are reportedly scattered throughout the mountains.
- The road from Sarkani to Khas Kunar and on to Kama bridge has been mined but some of these mines have been cleared and sections of the road are open.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

- Commander Zahir (JIA) is said to be the most powerful man in Khas Kunar. He is a land owner and the "Woleswal" or designated representative of the woleswali to the Alliance shura.
- Akhunzadgan (of the Yousufzais) from Chindarqwi village. His grandfather was an M.P. under King Nadir Khan. The family holds about 500-600 jeribs. They are also a religious family. Now to be found in Warsak refugee camp. The family members, estimated at 200-300, belong to different parties.
- Mohd. Saleh is the most important representative of the Akhunzadgan family and he was a public prosecutor in Chagasarai and Jalalabad under Daoud and Zahir Shah. He was with HIG but is now with SYF.
- Abdul Jalil Malang Mohmand (Miadadkhel) from Tanar village. M.P. under Zahir Shah. Then worked with the Ministry of Transport. Now a NIFA commander.
- Sayyid Shah Mahmood Miakhel, originally from Samarkhel, Nangarhar. His grandfather, a district administrator in Pech under Amanullah, became a follower of Sarkano Mia Sahib and settled in Mangwal village. Saed Shah Mahmood was a director of census under Zahir Shah and Daoud, and worked in different provinces around the country including Laghman, Takhar and Mazar.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- Old government hospital. Stone building in good condition and housing two clinics, one supported by MSH and JIA and the second by IIRO:
  - MSH/JIA facility is run by Dr. Obaidullah (assistant doctor), who is responsible for health in Kunar for the AIG. Operational since November, 1989. Outpatient and inpatient (8 beds).
  - IIRO facility is staffed by 1 doctor (Dr. Farooq) and 4 mid-level health care workers. Operational since October, 1989. Outpatient and inpatient (20 beds). Surgical material, autoclaves, and mobile X-ray machine available.
- Welfare and Relief Committee clinic (formerly a SCA clinic). Located inside the Salafi mujahideen compount. Staffed by 2 mid-level health care workers. Outpatient and inpatient (3 beds). Drugs supplied by A.N.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- AHSAO are implementing a crop production programme.
- ISRA are planning an irrigation construction programme in conjunction with the Alliance Shura in Chagasarai.

MARAWAR

Marawar is an alaqadari in east-central Kunar Province with an area of 160 sq km. Situated to the east of Asadabad, Marawar valley extends to the Pakistan border where a pass crosses into the Bajaur tribal agency. The pass is only negotiable on foot. Marawar village, located at the Chagasarai end of the valley has suffered heavy destruction during the war.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Marawar's population was estimated at 12,000 in 1979. Although much of the population, predominantly Pushtun Mamunds, are reported to have migrated to refugee camps in Bajaur, DCAR surveys only account for 600. As of December, 1989, the current population was reported to be largely mujahideen. CARE have completed a survey of refugees from Marawar in Bajaur.

ECONOMY

Less than 20 percent of the farmland in Marawar is reported to still be cultivated. There are groups of mujahideen in the area, but they are not working the land.

BAZAARS

None reported.

STORAGE

No suitable storage facility reported.

ROADS

There is a 14km gravel road between Chagasarai and Marawar. The condition is not good but light trucks can travel on it. The bridge across the Kunar River at Nawabad is passable. There are some creeks which pose a threat to the road when it rains.

MINES

There are said to be many mines in Marawar but no specific locations have been reported.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

- Hazrat Rehman, HIK Amir from Marawar, sits on the Alliance shura. He is from Marawar village and the Mamund tribe. He was the woleswali representative to the government before the war.
- Shina Khan, Mahmund, HIM Cmdr. from Marawar On the Alliance shura.
- Malik Badam, ANLF, in Chaghan.
- Banal Khan, ANLF, also from Chaghan.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- SCA support a clinic, which also receives some support from Union Aid. Existing since early 1989. One mid-level health care worker.
- Interaid, SCA and GAC have given medical assistance to Malik Badam and Banal Khan at Chaghan.
- MSH have 2 basic health workers in one room in the old school of Marawar. Existing since the spring of 1988.
- MSH support one basic health worker in a one room facility in the Marawar Fort.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITY

- MADERA support agricultural projects in Marawar.
- CARE support a rehabilitation project currently focusing on road improvement.

NARANG

Narang is an alaqadari in south-central Kunar comprising an area of 164 sq km. To the west are Pech and Chowki, in the east and southeast Sarkani, and in the north Chagasarai. Narang has about 28 small villages. This alaqadari covers a part of the lower Kunar valley. Cultivation varies according to access to water. There are only a few mujahideen posts in various parts of Narang.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The population of Narang was estimated at nearly 16,000 in 1979. This area has been completely depopulated and 75 percent of the houses destroyed. The village of Pasad on the left bank of the river is completely deserted although some of the houses do not appear to have been too badly damaged. Only 4000 inhabitants from Narang are thought to be living as refugees in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

Although the land on either side of the river is fertile and was well cultivated before the war, the rough terrain and consequent difficulties of irrigating the land prevented intensive cultivation. Because of the massive depopulation of the area, there is very little cultivation extant.

BAZAARS

Narang had 18 shops in 1979, of which only four are now active, but there has been no destruction of the bazaar.

STORAGE

There are some forts on the Chagasarai-Chowki road by Narang which, although their roofs have been demolished, could be used for storage. They are 300m east of Narang and the ownership has not been established. The Salafia mujahideen control the area.

ROADS

The gravel road from Chagasarai to Chowki passes through Narang. Narang to Chowki is 11km. A bridge 7km from Narang is still active but due to mines there is a detour. Chowki bridge is 25-30m long and intact.

MINES

Mines have been planted for a distance of 150m around the bridge 7km from Narang.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

- Commander Mudeer Jamtulla (NIFA) is head of the Narang shura.
- Mowlawi A Jalil, Amir of the Salafia.
- Malang s/- Sayed Mohammad, Amir of HIG for Narang, Tajik, a teacher.
- Asadullah M. Amin, Amir of SYF for Narang, from Char Qala village, Tajik.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- IIRO outpatient clinic located off the road and along the river. Three health workers.
- A.N. outpatient clinic, open since late 1988. One health worker supported by A.N. and two supported by MSH.
- SCA (Lomatak/Narang) clinic located on the main Narang-Nawabad road and opened November, 1989. Medical supplies provided by SCA. 8 health workers assigned on rotational basis.

NGO ACTIVITY

DACAAR supports the repair of the Salar irrigation canal in Narang and small systems in the valley of Badil. They are working through the local Narang shura and also with the agreement of both shuras in Chagasarai. They plan to expand their activities in this district to include agricultural assistance and the production of concrete roof beams.

MADERA support a veterinary project in Narang.

NUR GUL

Nur Gul is an alaqadari in southwestern Kunar comprising an area of 370 sq km. To the west is Dara-e-Nur and Kauz Kunar, in the south Kama and Goshta, in the east Khas Kunar and Chowki, and in the north, Chapa Dara. Nur Gul has about 18 villages. Nur Gul markaz (the villages of Nur Gul-i-Sufla and Nur Gul-i-Ulya) are situated on the right bank of the Kunar river, 26 north miles of Jalalabad. Cultivation has been reduced to about half of pre-war levels in Nur Gul and large numbers of houses have been destroyed.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The population of Nur Gul was estimated at under 20,000 in 1979. Fewer than 2000 are known to be living in refugee camps in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

Nur Gul, although in the lower reaches of the Kunar valley, does not have the good quality agricultural land that is found in Khas Kunar and Sarkani. This is mainly due to the comparatively narrow stretches of low land on either side of the river. The land then rapidly becomes mountainous and uncultivateable. Dara Mazar is one of the poorest agricultural areas in the entire province due to the steepness of the terrain and the difficulties found with irrigation. The land around Nur Gul villages, however, is well irrigated and there is more cultivation there than in other parts of the alaqadari. Farmers bring fertilizer from Chagasarai. The main crops are: wheat, corn, barley, rice, cotton and vegetables.

BAZAARS

Nur Gul had about 30 shops in 1979 but now, only two are active.

STORAGE

In Nur Gul there is a large, two storey building with 27 rooms which is controlled by HIG.

ROADS

Nur Gul is connected to Nangarhar by a paved road running on the northern river bank. This road leads to Behsud and, via the Kama bridge, to Kama district and then along the northern banks of the Kabul River to Pakistan. See the Nangarhar report for the condition of this road. Three km north of Nur Gul the road turns to gravel and is better for heavy trucks than pick-ups. Nur Gul to Chaghasarai (via Chowki and Narang) is 50km, three and a half hours by pick-up. This gravel road goes on to Naray, Kamdesh and Bargey Matal.

MINES
No specific locations reported.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
- Zafar Khan, Safi (NIFA) from Darae Mazar, Balizai village.
- Sardar s/- Tajwar Khan, Safi (SYF) Amir of Nur Gul.
- Hassan Khan s/- M Khan (JIA), Commander from Kargi village.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
- IIRO clinic in a private house and existing since late 1988. Two mid-level health workers.
- First aid post supported by Lagnatul Dawa al Islamia, in a private house and existing since early 1989. One doctor and two mid-level health workers. Ambulance on stand-by. Staff from this post hold consultations in the mornings at a pharmacy on the main street of Nur Gul. The doctor also supervises the Nawabad clinic.

NGO ACTIVITIES
DACAAR supports the rehabilitation of irrigation canals in Nur Gul.

PECH

Pech is a woleswali in central Kunar comprising an area of 1,121 sq km. To the west is Chapa Dara, in the south Chowki and Narang, in the east Chagasarai and Asmar and in the north Kamdesh. Pech has about 38 villages. Pech district is divided into two valleys. The main river valley runs from Chagasarai to Nangalam. Nangalam is the markaz for Pech. From Nangalam there are two branches, the Weygal going to the north and the Pech continues westwards (into Chapa Dara alaqadari) before turning northwards itself. There are many side valleys that lead off the Pech valley and connect Kunar with Tagab, Laghman, Panjshir and Badakshan. Cultivation in various parts of this woleswali depends on the altitude, terrain, and access to water. There are emerald mines in the Darae Pech area.

It is said that the Taraki government used the village of Nangalam (home of Cdr. Matiullah and Mowlawi Jamil Rehman) as an example of the government response to a challenge. This village has been almost totally destroyed, including the two schools and the hospital. The lower stretch of this valley, between Nangalam and Chagasarai has been very badly damaged by the war. Currently there are very few people living here and those that do are located along the banks of the Pech river.

The buildings here are mainly katcha with almost all the construction materials such as mud, stone, straw and wooden beams being available locally. When the refugees return, however, the remaining forests in the area, which have already suffered dramatically, will risk being cut down rapidly to meet the demand for wood - for windows, doors and roofs.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The population of Pech was estimated at nearly 40,000 people in 1979, the largest of any district in Kunar province. In the lower Pech valley (along the river) are four sub-divisions of the Safi tribe - the Gurbuz, the Wadir, the Massoud, and the Kandahari. Other valleys include Digal, Kurder and Tsanigal. Weygal valley is in Nuristan where tribal divisions are strong. The Weygal valley consists of ten villages. During the war the valley population either took to the local hills, or went to Pakistan. Those who escaped to the hills, often continued to farm part of their land. For this reason, cultivation has continued throughout the war in some areas. Recent visitors to the area report that those people from the hills have now moved back to the valley with their families. At the same time those who escaped to Pakistan have sent their male family members to begin to work on the land, while the families still remain in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

The type of agriculture to be found in the different parts of these two valleys varies according to the altitude.

ECONOMY

Maize and rice are the principal summer crops with wheat grown in the winter. Some vegetables such as potatoes, squash, radish and spinach are cultivated. The region is known for its walnuts and there are citrus, mulberry and apricot orchards. Where there is sufficient irrigation double cropping is possible. Irrigation systems are usually traditional. Weirs of brushwood and stone divert water from the rivers into simple earth channels which lead the water to cultivated fields on the alluvial river terraces. In such mountainous areas land holdings tend to be small, with fields rising in steep terraces from the waterways that feed extensive irrigation systems. At higher altitudes, where there is less land to cultivate, animal husbandry becomes more important with a yearly cycle of migration between winter and summer pastures.

In Nuristan, most reports indicate that agriculture has been little affected by the war. However agriculture in Nuristan is generally on subsistence level and there are only a few Nuristani valleys which are low enough in elevation to have a winter crop. Most Nuristani areas are single-cropped and sowing does not begin until May. Nuristanis generally rely on animal husbandry for a large part of their livelihood. The condition of the sheep and goat herds in Nuristan is unclear but the herds do not seem to have been totally decimated.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The political situation in Kunar is fragmented, often depending upon tribal, ethnic and religious affiliations. The two largest shuras are: the Wahabi ('Salafia') shura led by Mowlawi Jamil Rehman that has nominally governed the province since the withdrawal of Soviet troops; and the Seven Party Alliance grouping, known as the "Alliance" or Chagasarai shura. There is a joint shura of these two shuras. In north Nuristan there is the Dowlat-i-Enqilab-Islami-Nuristan (Revolutionary Islamic Government of Nuristan) of Mowlawi Afzal, often referred to as the Dowlat.

<u>Religious Movements</u>: Kunar has a history of fundamentalist, Saudi influenced movements which is especially evident at the moment, with the 'Wahabis' having moved in to the area in a significant manner over the last few years. The fundamentalists of this area have always been more radical and anti-traditionalist than in other regions. From 1950 onwards the region has been shaken by movements inspired by fundamentalism, such as the 'Panjpir' movement. Those local mowlawi who were influenced by Wahabism often became supporters of HIG. This was true of Mowlawi Jamil Rahman (a Pushtun Safi of the Gurbuz sub-tribe) who was with HIG for many years before forming his own group.

<u>Resistance in Kunar</u>:

The Kabul regime has attempted to gain the support of the minority tribes

Between Chaghasarai and Nangalam the Pech valley is wide and comparatively low-lying. Here wheat, maize, rice, sugar cane and vegetables (turnips, onions, white radishes and cabbages) were grown, alongside citrus, apricot, mulberry and pomegranate orchards. Households kept a few animals. Between 1980 and 1988, hardly any of the land from Nangalam up to the Salar canal intake was cultivated. The agriculture here depended largely on irrigation water channeled from the river onto terraces, by means of rough weirs of stones and brushwood which have to be restored several times a year. Before the war there were said to be as many as 40 between Chaghasarai and Nangalam.

There has been almost continuous cultivation of the land from a few kilometres upstream of the Salar canal intake up to Chagasarai. Recent travellers to the area witnessed efforts by the few people currently resident there to restore irrigation channels. About half of the weirs have already been restored. In this area they plough by oxen. There are currently no tractors to be found, although recent observers saw several abandoned threshers.

In the villages of Barkandi, Terra, Matin, Khara, Zarmandi, Kand Gal and Qulak, agriculture is very active as the area is farmed by the mujahideen to supply crops for the shura. Barley is grown along with the other crops of the area. Agriculture around Manugai is less active. MADERA reported that 2,000 hectares of land in this area were laying fallow and all the villages destroyed. They reported that 4,000 hectares were under cultivation, 1,500 of which adjoined villages that were intact.

Further north the valleys become narrower and the land poorer. Lower temperatures at the higher altitudes leads to less cultivation and more animal husbandry. Many families are divided for part of the year, sending members with the herds up to the summer pastures beyond the tree line. West of Nangalam the area is very mountainous, the agriculture poor and unable to support the number of people who live in this rather over-populated area.

BAZAARS

The following bazaars have been completely destroyed: Nangalam, Manugai and Barkandi Payan.

- Kandai bazaar had 50 to 60 shops in 1979, status now not recorded. Used by many Nuristani people.
- As of December, 1989, the bazaar in Nangalam, which had been heavily destroyed, was again active.
- At Barkandi Bala, ten out of the original 60 shops in 1979 have not been destroyed. One shop and one hotel are active.
- At Sandri, 20 shops in 1979 of which 10 have been completely destroyed. Seven shops are active and three closed. Fertilizer, clothes and some food available.

STORAGE

There are no storage buildings and people here have built their own. Near Pech, there is a rectangular field of about five jeribs where food could be stored in tents.

ROADS

- The road from Chaghasarai to Nangalam, Pech valley is 35km long, gravel and suitable for four wheel vehicles. Nangalam bridge, 1km outside Pech, is completely destroyed making Pech inaccessible by vehicle. Mujahideen have constructed a makeshift footbridge.
- Beyond Nangalam, one must proceed on foot. There was a road of some 15km which linked Chapa Dara to Nangalam but this is currently unusable.

MINES

- From Wat to Amshuz, which is the demarkation between Pushtun and Nuristani areas.
- Around Arura Pass, Jagdara hilltops, and Samagal, which are high points above Weygal village in Pech. This is a route used by mujahideen and refugees.
- Buti Kandu Post: opposite to the south of Waradish village. Anti-personnel mines cover a vast region, it is reported, in the mountainous area around the post.
- Nangalam Battalion: located 1.5km on a mountain to the west of Nangalam village across the river. Anti-personnel mines for two square kilometers around the post.
- In the mountainous region around Barkandi village in the middle of Pech valley, anti-personnel mines were reportedly planted in a very wide area.
- Anti-personnel pressure mines are planted around Watapur village in the mountains.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Although the Salafia are in the majority in Pech some important commanders from other parties also enjoy power and reputation. Weygal valley is mainly HIG.

- The most important tribal leader here is Cdr. Matiullah (NIFA), of the Massoud sub tribe of the Safis from Chapa Dara. His father, Sultan Mohamad Khan was an important khan in Pech valley.
- Mowlawi Gulam Rabbani (JIA), head of the Chagasarai shura.
- Mowlawi Hussain is also from Pech and represents the fundamentalists from this area on the Chagasarai shura. Originally from Nangalam, he is reported to have good relations with Cdr. Matiullah.
- Mowlawi Faqirullah (HIG), commander (Amir) from Bar Weygal village. A Nuristani and a religious scholar. On the Alliance shura.
- Haji Arif (HIK), a commander from Nangalam village, Safi tribe, Gurbuz sub-tribe. Security Chief on the Alliance shura.
- A. Rahim (ITT), a commander from Barkandi village, Pech valley, Safi tribe. Assistant Security Chief on the Alliance shura
- Zabet Fazel Karim, Qazi Amin Party, from Watapur village, Pech. Chief of the Alliance shura Health Committee.
- Shah Mahmud (Modeer), NIFA, from Rechalam village, Pech valley, of the Safi Gurbuz sub-tribe. Executive of customs office in Kabul before the

war. Was the NIFA representative in Quetta before joining the Alliance shura.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- Watapur: MSH health centre located off the main road across the Pech River in Gundil/Wataput. Four rooms in a private house. Existing since spring, 1988. Three mid-level health workers. 5 beds.
- Bar Kanday: ISRA clinic (formerly GAC). Five rooms in a private house belonging to the ANLF commander. Staffed by a Pakistani doctor who studied in Nangarhar and a GAC dispenser.
- Nangalam: A.N. clinic in a private building. One room. Two mid-level health care workers.
- Manugai: IIRO facility in the old justice office, next to the Salafi headquarters. 5 rooms. Existing since summer, 1989. One doctor in charge, 3 mid-level health care workers and 2 lab technicians. Small lab. X-ray machine.
- Lechalam: IIRO clinic. Two mid-level health care workers.
- The hospital at Nangalam has been badly damaged and will need to be entirely demolished and rebuilt. This was a key facility in a somewhat remote area.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- MADERA support agriculture and veterinary assistance with VSF in the Pech valley, and veterinary assistance in Weygal.
- RAFA are working on a canal 2km north of Watapur. This is food-for-work project supported by WFP.
- ISRA had a programme which began in 1988 for the distribution of seed, fertilizer and oxen around the area of Watapur. They covered 2,000 jeribs and expect to increase this to 5,000 jeribs in the autumn of 1989
- HCI plan to repair the bridge at Watapur and to support irrigation repair.

SARKANAY

Sarkanay is a woleswali in southeastern Kunar comprising an area of 299 sq km To the west are Chagasarai, Chowki and Narang, in the south Khas Kunar, to the north Marawara and in the east, the Bajaur tribal agency of Pakistan. Sarkanay has about 33 villages. At the eastern end of the woleswali, there is a high range of mountains which slope down in the west to an irrigated plain that is irrigated by the Kunar River. It is here that most of the villages are found. It is one of the widest parts of the Kunar River valley.

An estimated 70 percent of the villages between Sarkanay markaz and the Nawa Pass to Bajaur are damaged or destroyed. Sarkanay markaz itself is almost totally destroyed. From Sarkanay down to the Nur Gul bridge over the Kunar River, the land is now completely abandoned.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Sarkanay had a population estimated at 15,000 in 1979. DCAR surveys account for nearly 100 percent of that number as refugees in Pakistan. However, reports from the field indicate that approximately 40 percent of the population of Skandara and Khadi Khel villages and nearly 30 percent of the population of Gargoh and Dordanay villages, formerly among the largest of the woleswali's villages, have remained on their lands.

ECONOMY

There is little agriculture in evidence in Sarkanay because so many have migrated. The mujahideen who inhabit the area do not farm. Currently there is very little livestock - just a few small flocks of goats. It is reported that the area from Sarkanay to Chowki is potentially the most productive part of the valley, but because of large scale abandonment of farmland and the deterioration of the irrigation system, the fields have become overgrown. There are reports of poppy cultivation in this area.

BAZAARS

No significant commercial activity reported. There were previously about 40 shops with produce mainly from Pakistan.

STORAGE

Around Sarkanay there is a vast, flat ground which is very dry and tents could be pitched there for food storage.

ROADS

The route over the Nawa Pass from Pakistan starts at Mohammad Gat near Nawagai town in Bajaur. The road is in good condition, but there is a 6km stretch up to the pass where trucks can only pass with half their load.

The distance from Nawa Pass to Sarkanay and Chagasarai is 25kms and takes 2 hours by pick-up. Between Nawa Pass and Sarkanay, the road is a 12 km dirt track that is negotiable by trucks, although whether they can carry a full load has not been confirmed. Nine kilometres of this road is blocked by snow in the winter. The remaining 3km have mines planted on either side.

The Nawa pass, being currently the northern most motorable route into Afghanistan, is strategically very important. It is also the principal route for transporting material to Laghman (to Shewa and then on by foot, or donkey), and also provides access to all the northern provinces.

The road from Sarkanay to Chagasarai is 13km long and unpaved. The surface has been damaged by army tank traffic and it can only be negotiated by four wheel-drive vehicles. This road will be one of the main routes of refugee return. The bridge crossing the Kunar River at Nawabad has not been damaged. The entire road would be greatly improved if a number of culverts were constructed to protect it from seasonal flood waters.

The road from Sarkanay to Khas Kunar is 27km long, and 15km of the total length has been closed to traffic because of anti-personnel and anti-tank mines. The remaining length is safe. As of February 1990, conditions along this road have reportedly improved.

MINES

In addition to those mentioned above, mines are planted at the former garrison at Sarkanay. The woleswali is said to be saturated by mines.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

- Bahadur Khan, HIM commander from Ganjagal village
- Abdullah Jan, HIK commander from Baroogai village, Pushtun Salarzai.
- Haji Habib Rahim Tajik s/o Haji M Karim, NIFA commander from Donahi.
- Eng Zarif, HIG commander
- Wakil Tajik, SYF commander from Tangu village.
- Zar Saed, Wahabi commander, Ganjagal village, Pushtun Salarzai.
- Shah Zalmi, HIK, a local commander from Adwal village and the Mushwani tribe, who sits on the Chagasarai/Alliance shura.
- Qari Fida Mohammad, HIG commander from Sarkani village.
- Malawi Abass, HIG commander from Gang Gal village.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- Shaheed Sayed Ahmad hospital, supported by HIG and located at HIG headquarters in Sarkanay (commander Qari Fazl Rabi). 8 rooms of which 2 are for inpatients. Existing since late 1988. One doctor (Nangarhar University) and one mid-level health care worker.
- WR facility inside an old government building now occupied by the Salafi mujahideen. Existing since September, 1989. Two health workers. Four beds available for patients who come from far away.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

RAFA are repairing a canal from the Kunar River in Sarkanay. This is a food-for-work scheme supported by WFP.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS & ACRONYMS

TERMS

abi	irrigated agricultural land
alaqadari	administrative unit (sub-district)
amir-e-omumi	recognized leader of the resistance in a specific area
commandant-e-omumi	area-wide commander-in-chief for a specific tanzim
arhad	a deep open surface well
band	mountain pass, dam
dasht	dry plain with limited vegetation
deh	village
jareeb	land measurement equal to 0.2 hectares/0.5 acres
joi	open irrigation channel
karez	network of shallow wells connected by a sub-surface channel
killay	village
koh	mountain
kot	mountain pass
lalmi	rain-fed agricultural land
markaz	centre, town
rud	river, river basin
seer	weight measurement equal to 7 kgs/15.6 lbs
tanzim	Afghan resistance political party
woleswali	administrative unit (district)
walayat	administrative unit (province)

Afghan Resistance Parties

ANLF	Afghan National Liberation Front/Mojadiddi
HIIA	Harakat-i-Inqilab-i Islami Afghanistan/Nabi Mohammadi
HIG	Hezb-i-Islami/Gulbadin
HIK	Hezb-i-Islami/Khalis
HIM	Harakat-i-Islami/Mohseni
JIA	Jamiat-i-Islami/Rabbani
NIFA	Mahaz-i-Milli/Pir Gailani
SYF	Etihad-i-Islami/Sayyaf

NGOs

AEC	Afghanistan Education Committee (Swedish Committee)
AFRANE	Amitie Franco-Afghan
AHSAO	Afghan Health and Social Assistance Organization
AMA	Afghan Medical Aid
A.N.	Afghanistan Nothilife
AVICEN	Afghanistan Vaccination and Immunization Centre
ARC	Austrian Relief Committee
ASA	Agricultural Survey of Afghanistan
AWR	Afghan Welfare Relief Committee
BIA	Bureau Internationale d'Afghanistan
DACAAR	Danish Committee for Assistance to Afghan Refugees
DCA	Dutch Committee for Afghanistan
GAC	German Afghanistan Committee
GAF	German-Afghanistan Foundation
HCI	Human Concern International
IAHC	Islamic Aid Health Centre

IIRO	Islamic International Relief Organization
IMC	International Medical Corps
INDOORS	International Donors Organization for Relief and Services
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISRA	Islamic Relief Agency
MADERA	Missions d'Aide au Developpement des Economies Rurales en Afghanistan
MCI	Mercy Corps International
MSF	Medecins sans Frontiers
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
MTA	Medical Training for Afghans
NCA	Norwegian Committee for Afghanistan
SCA	Swedish Committee for Afghanistan
SCF/US	Save the Children Federation
SNI	Shelter Now International
UNO	University of Nebraska, Omaha
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance

<u>Other</u>

DCAR	Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IGA	Interim Goverenment of Afghanistan
Millat	Afghan/Pushtun Nationalist movement
RAFA	Reconstruction Agency for Afghanistan

(HCR/P1)
07/26/89

ANNEX B

POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR KUNAR
(Source: GOA Census '78 - '79)

PROVINCE	WOLISWALI	TOTAL	% URBAN	% RURAL	AREA IN SQ. KM.	DENSITY
KUNAR						
	ASADABAD	29120	7.2%	92.8%	318	92
	ASMAR	25504	0.0%	100.0%	910	28
	BARGEY MATAL	5885	0.0%	100.0%	1951	3
	CHAPA DARA	21683	0.0%	100.0%	2273	10
	CHOWKI	21580	0.0%	100.0%	249	87
	DANGAM	8870	0.0%	100.0%	234	38
	KAMDESH	9199	0.0%	100.0%	1740	5
	KHAS KUNAR	18586	0.0%	100.0%	327	57
	MARAWAR	11771	0.0%	100.0%	159	74
	NARANG	15698	0.0%	100.0%	165	95
	NARAY	9467	0.0%	100.0%	372	25
	NOURGAL	19386	0.0%	100.0%	367	53
	PECHE	38236	0.0%	100.0%	1115	34
	SIR KANAY	15147	0.0%	100.0%	297	51
TOTAL: KUNAR		250132	0.8%	99.2%	10477	

in Kunar, by offering them arms and money, but in the early years of the war these groups came to an understanding with the Pushtuns of the province and have generally worked with the resistance. Nuristanis began fighting the Communist regime in 1978 and by February 1979 they had formed a coalition of people from the three valleys and forced out the Government forces in Kamdesh and Bargey Matal. Since then it has been principally an area through which supply caravans for the north of the country must pass, from which they take a heavy toll. The Safi in Pech joined the resistance very early, as did the northern Shinwari. Pech valley has particularly suffered due to this.

<u>The Salafia Government</u>: Throughout the war in Kunar the Government forces were only able to control the wider, lower parts of the valleys (Pushtun areas). Resistance was often localised and dependent upon tribal leaders with commanders affiliated with all seven of the Peshawar-based mujahideen parties. Only Mowlawi Jamil Rehman and Mowlawi Afzal led more organised groups, and of these the former had the broadest based support. Mowlawi Jamil Rahman left HIG about four years ago and founded his own Ahl-i-Hedith (Salafia) group which is funded by Saudi and Kuwaiti money.

The Salafia (Wahabis), in fact, now enjoy a majority in Kunar and are larger than HIG. It is reported they pay a stipend of Pk Rs800 per month to each mujahid. They have set up their own government in southern Kunar now based in Chagasarai. Reportedly they appointed a man named Ihsanullah as the wali and various local commanders as officials for different woleswalis and alaqadaris in several areas. Commander Abdul Rauf was the most important commander for the Salafia in Kunar being a good fighter and having a popular local reputation. When his home district of Asmar was liberated at the end of 1988 he left Rahman.

<u>The Dowlat</u>: Mowlawi Afzal's group (the Dowlat) is well organised and strong in Kamdesh and Bargey Matal having the allegiance of a few thousand mujahideen and enjoying the respect of the Nuristanis. The Dowlat receives funding from Saudi Arabia and the Kuwaitis and also levies a tax on all weapons carried through the area. Sarwar, the suspected government agent who had organised people in western Nuristan against the mujahideen, had some relationship with Mowlawi Afzal early in the jihad, but Mowlawi Afzal has sinced cut off all relations with him.

<u>The Alliance Shura</u>: This shura was formed when the Government forces left Chagasarai. Its influence is limited to the area around Chagasarai and parts of Pech valley and with some representation from Dangam garrison, Weygal valley, Marawara and Sarkani. Even in those areas it does not include all the leading commanders. This shura appears to be weighted on the side of the fundamentalists, (as with their rejection of Cordovez's proposals). They chose a Nuristani member of Jamiat Islami, Mowlawi Ghulam Rabani as the Governor. He is known as a religious scholar (reportedly fundamentalist) respected by the Pushtuns and the Nuristanis.

(HCR/PKD)
08/07/89

ANNEX C

LOCATION OF KUNAR REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
ABBOTTABAD		
	PANIAN 2	15
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	15
BAJOUR		
	BAICHINA	402
	DAMADOLA 1	648
	DAMADOLA 2	320
	DAMADOLA 3	1126
	DAMADOLA 4	629
	DAMADOLA 5	1417
	DAMADOLA 6	403
	DAMADOLA 7	544
	JAHANGIRABAD	734
	KHAZANA	459
	KIRALA	1164
	NAWABABAD	401
	NAWAGAI	824
	RAGHAGAN	231
	RASHAKAI 1	556
	RASHAKAI 2	630
	SHAHJAHAN1	857
	SHAHJAHAN2	562
	SHAHJAHAN3	500
	SHULTAN	619
	UMARI	1223
	YOUSABABAD3	221
	YOUSAFABAD1	474
	YOUSAFABAD2	263
	ZOOR BANDUR	466
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	15673
CHITRAL		
	KALA KHATTAC	915
	MISC	120
	SHIDI	450
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1485
DIR		
	BARAWAL	510
	BERARI	451
	CHAKDARA	902
	DODBA	244
	KOTKI	291
	MAYAR	422
	TIMER	675
	TOOR 1	402
	TOOR 2	307
	TOOR 3	374
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	4578
KOHAT		

(HCR/PKD)
08/07/89

ANNEX C

LOCATION OF KUNAR REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
	THAL 2	303
MALAKAND	DISTRICT TOTAL:	303
	PALAI 1	703
	ZANGAL PATAI	813
MARDAN	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1516
	BARAKI 5	57
	BARAKI 6	24
	BARAKI 8	37
	BARAKI 9	90
	FAZIL 1	42
	GANDAF	7
MIANWALI	DISTRICT TOTAL:	257
	RTV 01	5
	RTV 02	4
	RTV 03	11
	RTV 04	1
	RTV 05	1
	RTV 06	1
	RTV 07	1
	RTV 08	2
	RTV 09	3
	RTV 11	3
	RTV 15	2
	RTV 16	5
MOHMAND	DISTRICT TOTAL:	39
	YAKA GHUND2	8
ORAKZAI	DISTRICT TOTAL:	8
	GHALJO 1	10
PESH 1	DISTRICT TOTAL:	10
	BADABER 4	3
	BADABER 5	205
	KACHA GHARI4	30
	MICHINI	90
	MICHINI 1	95
	MUNDA 1	600
	MUNDA 2	149
	MUNDA 3	987
	MUNDA 6	390
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	2549

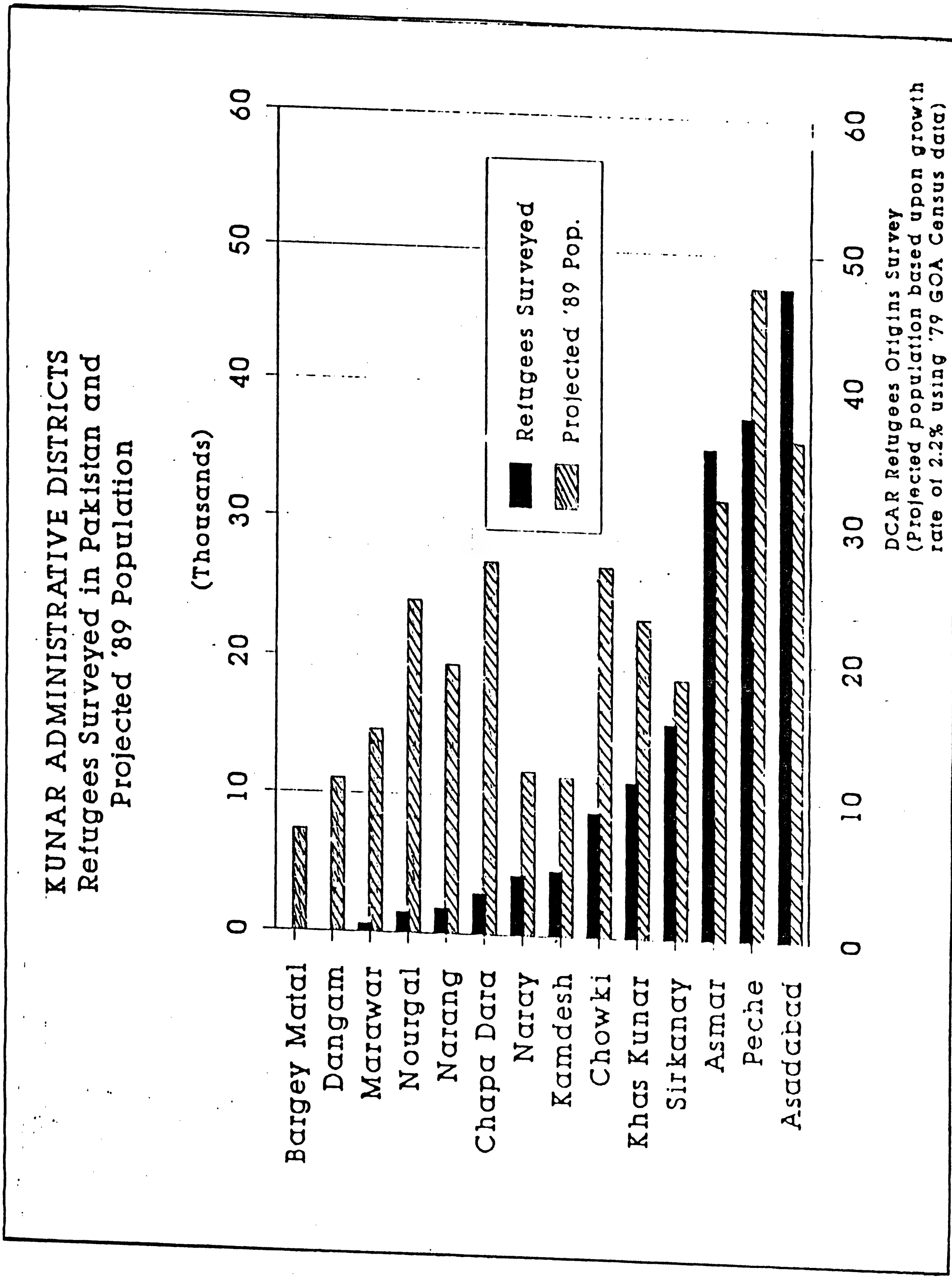
(HCR/PKD)
08/07/89

ANNEX C

LOCATION OF KUNAR REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
PESH 2		
	DAG BEHSUD 1	130
	HAJIZAI	247
	HAWAI 1	30
	JALOZAI 1	207
	JALOZAI 2	87
	JALOZAI 3	560
	JALOZAI 6	383
	KHAZANA	8
	MERAKACHORI1	115
	MERAKACHORI2	217
	NAGUMAN	103
	UTMANZAI	228
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	2315
SWAT		
	KOGA 2	3
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	3
	GRAND TOTAL:	28751

ANNEX D


KUNAR ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS
Refugees Surveyed in Pakistan and
Projected '89 Population
(Thousands)
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
Refugees Surveyed
Projected '89 Pop.
Bargey Matal
Dangam
Marawar
Nourgal
Narang
Chapa Dara
Naray
Kamdesh
Chowki
Khas Kunar
Sirkanay
Asmar
Peche
Asadabad
DCAR Refugees Origins Survey
(Projected population based upon growth
rate of 2.2% using '79 GOA Census data)

This list was derived from the second edition of the ACBAR/SWABAC Database publication. The information was voluntarily submitted by NGOs in October, 1989. Very little of the data has been verified by ACBAR, the NGOs, the UN, or other independant bodies, which limits its reliability and utility for research and planning purposes. This data is meant to be a preliminary tool best used in regional planning and coordinating initiatives. ACBAR will update the database and publish the third edition in March, 1990.

Each entry represents an activity and is not necessarily a project as such. The priority for entries was to identify activities in a specific region, and not to define the totality of work of individual projects.

This data is also available by sector and by agency. Descriptions of all codes (location, sector, agency) are available from ACBAR.

ACBAR February, 1990.

Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	BUDGET PER ANNUM (Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	DATE Begin	End
Konar	--	1000	A1	Field crops	AMA: 113	Planning	20 or more	Self	11/89	11/90
Konar	--	1000	A1	Field crops	NCA:1203	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Konar	--	1000	A3	Forestry	NCA:1204	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	--	1000	C1	Roads	HCI: 143	Planning	10 to 20	Self	8/89	--/--
Konar	--	1000	C2	Bridges	HCI: 141	Planning	20 or more	Self	8/89	--/--
Konar	--	1000	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	HCI: 142	Planning	10 to 20	Self	8/89	--/--
Konar	--	1000	H0	Other health	AMA: 116	Planning	5 to 10	Other	1/90	3/90
Konar	--	1000	H0	Other health	AMA: 111	Planning	5 to 10	Other	11/89	11/90
Konar	--	1000	H2	Outpatient center	ANH: 116	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/87	--/--
Konar	--	1000	R1	Cash for food	USA: 101	Planning	5 to 10	Self	6/89	12/89
Konar	--	1000	R2	Food distribution	USA: 102	Planning	5 to 10	--	--/--	--/--
Konar	--	1000	R3	Non-food distrib.	USA: 103	Planning	5 to 10	--	--/--	--/--
Konar	--	1000	W1	Karez	HCI: 136	Planning	--	--	--/--	--/--
Konar	--	1000	W2	Canal	HCI: 137	Planning	--	--	--/--	--/--
Konar	--	1000	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	HCI: 138	Planning	--	--	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	A0	Other agriculture	NCA:1222	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/88	--/--

ACBAR/SWABAC DATABASE LOCATION/SECTOR SORT Page: 36 Abactrep Date: 24/10/89

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	A0	Other agriculture	WRC: 407	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	A1	Field crops	NCA:1221	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/88	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	A1	Field crops	WRC: 406	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	A2	Horticulture	NCA:1214	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	A2	Horticulture	SRV: 111	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/89	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	A3	Forestry	SRV: 112	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/89	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	A4	Veterinary	NCA:1210	Ongoing	--	Self	4/88	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	A6	Traction	NCA:1218	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/88	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	C0	Other Constr.	WRC: 411	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	C1	Roads	VTA: 332	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self,	4/89	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	C1	Roads	VTA: 333	Completed	1 to 5	Self	--/--	4/89
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	C1	Roads	VTA: 537	Completed	10 to 20	Self	8/88	12/88
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	C1	Roads	VTA: 536	Completed	10 to 20	Self	2/88	6/88
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	C1	Roads	VTA: 542	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	2/89	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	C1	Roads	VTA: 543	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	8/89	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	C1	Roads	WRC: 408	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	C2	Bridges	VTA: 334	Completed	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	C3	Shelter	WRC: 409	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	WRC: 410	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	E0	Other education	WRC: 414	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	E1	Primary education	AHS: 102	Ongoing	--	Self	4/89	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	E1	Primary education	SCA: 814	Planning	1 to 5	Other	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	E1	Primary education	WRC: 412	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	E4	Religious education	WRC: 413	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	H0	Other health	WRC: 418	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 731	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	2/89	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	H1	Inpatient center	SCA: 812	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/89	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	H2	Outpatient center	ANH: 119	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/87	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	H2	Outpatient center	GAC: 201	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	6/86	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	H2	Outpatient center	ISR: 636	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/89	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 431	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	12/87	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2111	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	11/87	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2112	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	4/88	12/88
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 813	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/89	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	H2	Outpatient center	WRC: 416	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	H3	Mobile, first aid	ISR: 637	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/89	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	H3	Mobile, first aid	WRC: 417	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	H4	Immunization	ISR: 638	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/90	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	H4	Immunization	MSH:1026	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	I0	Other income gener.	WRC: 419	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	R0	Other relief	WRC: 421	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	R1	Cash for food	DCA: 301	Completed	1 to 5	None	3/88	--/88
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	R1	Cash for food	NCA:1206	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	12/85	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	R2	Food distribution	NCA:1220	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/88	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	R2	Food distribution	WRC: 420	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	W0	Other water resourc	VTA: 541	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/89	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	W0	Other water resourc	WRC: 423	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	W2	Canal	VTA: 331	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	W2	Canal	VTA: 539	Completed	1 to 5	Self	4/89	8/89
Konar	Bar Konar	1007	W2	Canal	WRC: 422	Planning	10 to 20	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Bargey Metal	1010	A0	Other agriculture	WRC: 518	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bargey Metal	1010	A1	Field crops	WRC: 516	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bargey Metal	1010	A4	Veterinary	WRC: 517	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bargey Metal	1010	C0	Other Constr.	WRC: 522	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bargey Metal	1010	C1	Roads	WRC: 519	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bargey Metal	1010	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	WRC: 520	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--

Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	PER ANNUM (Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Konar	Bargey Metal	1010	C7	Sanitation	WRC: 521	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bargey Metal	1010	E0	Other education	WRC: 525	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bargey Metal	1010	E1	Primary education	WRC: 523	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/87	--/--
Konar	Bargey Metal	1010	E4	Religious education	WRC: 524	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/87	--/--
Konar	Bargey Metal	1010	H0	Other health	NCA:1232	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Bargey Metal	1010	H0	Other health	WRC: 527	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bargey Metal	1010	H2	Outpatient center	WRC: 526	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bargey Metal	1010	R0	Other relief	WRC: 529	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bargey Metal	1010	R2	Food distribution	WRC: 528	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Bargey Metal	1010	W2	Canal	WRC: 530	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	A0	Other agriculture	WRC: 140	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	A1	Field crops	WRC: 137	Planning	10 to 20	Self	9/89	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	A4	Veterinary	WRC: 138	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	A6	Traction	WRC: 139	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	C0	Other Constr.	WRC: 144	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	C1	Roads	WRC: 136	Planning	20 or more	Self	9/89	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	C2	Bridges	WRC: 141	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	WRC: 142	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	C7	Sanitation	WRC: 143	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	E0	Other education	WRC: 205	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	E1	Primary education	WRC: 201	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	4/87	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	E2	Secondary education	WRC: 202	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	1/88	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	E3	Higher education	WRC: 203	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	E4	Religious education	WRC: 204	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	H0	Other health	WRC: 208	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	H2	Outpatient center	ANH: 302	Planning	1 to 5	Self	11/89	12/89
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	H2	Outpatient center	WRC: 206	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	H3	Mobile, first aid	WRC: 207	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	12/88	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	I0	Other income gener.	WRC: 209	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	R0	Other relief	WRC: 211	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	R2	Food distribution	WRC: 210	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	W0	Other water resourc	WRC: 216	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	W2	Canal	WRC: 212	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	6/88	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	W5	Pumps (mech/hand)	WRC: 214	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chapa Dara	1002	W6	Drinking water	WRC: 215	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	A0	Other agriculture	WRC: 533	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	A1	Field crops	AHS: 103	Ongoing	5 to 10	UN	5/89	7/89
Konar	Chawki	1011	A1	Field crops	MDR: 111	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	A1	Field crops	WRC: 531	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	A2	Horticulture	WRC: 532	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	C0	Other Constr.	WRC: 537	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	C1	Roads	WRC: 534	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	WRC: 535	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	C7	Sanitation	WRC: 536	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	E0	Other education	WRC: 540	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	E1	Primary education	ISR: 641	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	--/89	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	E1	Primary education	MAR: 131	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/86	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	E1	Primary education	WRC: 538	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	E2	Secondary education	ISR: 642	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	--/89	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	E4	Religious education	WRC: 539	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/89	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	E9	Teacher training	ISR: 643	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/90	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	H0	Other health	WRC: 543	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	H2	Outpatient center	AHS: 104	Ongoing	--	Self	2/89	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	H2	Outpatient center	ANI: 305	Planning	1 to 5	Self	11/89	12/89
Konar	Chawki	1011	H2	Outpatient center	ISR: 644	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 501	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/89	--/--

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	PER ANNUM (Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Konar	Chawki	1011	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2116	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	11/87	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	H2	Outpatient center	WRC: 541	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	H3	Mobile, first aid	ICR: 116	Ongoing	--	Self	--/89	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	H3	Mobile, first aid	ISR: 649	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	H3	Mobile, first aid	WRC: 542	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	H4	Immunization	ISR: 701	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/90	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	H9	Health training	ICR: 117	Ongoing	--	Self	--/89	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	R0	Other relief	WRC: 602	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	R2	Food distribution	WRC: 601	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	W0	Other water resourc	WRC: 604	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	W2	Canal	AMA: 110	Planning	20 or more	Self	11/89	11/90
Konar	Chawki	1011	W2	Canal	WRC: 603	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Chawki	1011	W6	Drinking water	AMA: 118	Planning	5 to 10	Other	12/89	4/90
Konar	Dongom	1005	R2	Food distribution	ARF: 106	Completed	1 to 5	Other	5/86	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	A0	Other agriculture	WRC: 442	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	A1	Field crops	WRC: 441	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	C0	Other Constr.	WRC: 502	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	C1	Roads	WRC: 443	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	WRC: 501	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/89	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	C7	Sanitation	WRC: 514	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	E0	Other education	WRC: 505	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	E1	Primary education	WRC: 503	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/87	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	E4	Religious education	WRC: 504	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/87	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	H0	Other health	WRC: 509	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 436	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	H2	Outpatient center	WRC: 506	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/89	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	H3	Mobile, first aid	WRC: 508	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	H4	Immunization	AVC: 131	Completed	1 to 5	--	11/88	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	H4	Immunization	WRC: 507	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	6/87	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	I0	Other income gener.	WRC: 510	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	R0	Other relief	WRC: 512	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	R2	Food distribution	WRC: 511	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	W0	Other water resourc	WRC: 515	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Kamdesh	1009	W2	Canal	WRC: 513	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/89	--/--
Konar	Khas Konar	1006	A1	Field crops	AHS: 101	Ongoing	5 to 10	UN	5/89	7/89
Konar	Khas Konar	1006	A1	Field crops	AHS: 134	Planning	20 or more	UN	8/89	8/90
Konar	Khas Konar	1006	A1	Field crops	AMA: 112	Planning	10 to 20	Self	11/89	11/90
Konar	Khas Konar	1006	E1	Primary education	MAR: 126	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/86	--/--
Konar	Khas Konar	1006	H2	Outpatient center	ANH: 303	Planning	1 to 5	Self	11/89	12/89
Konar	Khas Konar	1006	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2121	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Konar	Khas Konar	1006	I0	Other income gener.	WRC: 401	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Khas Konar	1006	R0	Other relief	WRC: 403	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Khas Konar	1006	R2	Food distribution	WRC: 402	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Khas Konar	1006	W0	Other water resourc	WRC: 405	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Khas Konar	1006	W2	Canal	ISR: 631	Planning	20 or more	Self	--/89	--/90
Konar	Khas Konar	1006	W2	Canal	WRC: 404	Planning	1 to 5	Self	9/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	A0	Other agriculture	WRC: 108	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	A1	Field crops	AMA: 115	Planning	10 to 20	Self	11/89	11/90
Konar	Konar	1001	A1	Field crops	AMA: 117	Planning	5 to 10	Other	12/89	12/90
Konar	Konar	1001	A1	Field crops	CRE: 105	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	8/89	6/90
Konar	Konar	1001	A1	Field crops	ISR: 628	Planning	20 or more	Self	--/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	A1	Field crops	ISR: 627	Completed	5 to 10	Self	5/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	A1	Field crops	MDR: 106	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	9/86	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	A1	Field crops	WRC: 106	Planning	10 to 20	Self	3/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	A2	Horticulture	WRC: 111	Planning	10 to 20	Self	9/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	A6	Traction	WRC: 107	Planning	10 to 20	Self	6/89	3/90

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Konar	Konar	1001	A7	Technical assist.	WRC: 109	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	A9	Agric. training	WRC: 110	Planning	10 to 20	Self	3/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	C0	Other Constr.	AMA: 109	Completed	1 to 5	Self	5/89	6/89
Konar	Konar	1001	C0	Other Constr.	WRC: 116	Planning	10 to 20	Self	9/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	C1	Roads	CRE: 101	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	8/89	6/90
Konar	Konar	1001	C2	Bridges	WRC: 112	Planning	10 to 20	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	C3	Shelter	CRE: 104	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	8/89	6/90
Konar	Konar	1001	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	WRC: 113	Planning	20 or more	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	C6	Storage buildings	CRE: 103	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	8/89	6/90
Konar	Konar	1001	C7	Sanitation	WRC: 114	Planning	10 to 20	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	C9	Constr. training	WRC: 115	Planning	10 to 20	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	E0	Other education	WRC: 121	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	E1	Primary education	WRC: 117	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	E2	Secondary education	WRC: 118	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	E4	Religious education	WRC: 119	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	E9	Teacher training	WRC: 120	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	H0	Other health	WRC: 126	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	H1	Inpatient center	AMH: 301	Planning	1 to 5	Self	11/89	12/89
Konar	Konar	1001	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 736	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	2/88	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	H1	Inpatient center	SCA: 808	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	H1	Inpatient center	SCA: 806	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	H2	Outpatient center	AMH: 117	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/87	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	H2	Outpatient center	AMI: 304	Planning	1 to 5	Self	11/89	12/89
Konar	Konar	1001	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 506	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2106	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2107	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	3/88	6/89
Konar	Konar	1001	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:3616	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:3611	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 809	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 807	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	H2	Outpatient center	WRC: 122	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	H3	Mobile, first aid	WRC: 123	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	H4	Immunization	WRC: 124	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	1/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	H6	Dental	WRC: 125	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	H9	Health training	ISR: 629	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/90	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	I0	Other income gener.	WRC: 128	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	I5	Assist vulnerable	ISR: 626	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	I9	Vocational training	WRC: 127	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	R0	Other relief	WRC: 129	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	R2	Food distribution	WRC: 130	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	W1	Karez	WRC: 131	Planning	10 to 20	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	W2	Canal	? : 101	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	5/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	W2	Canal	CRE: 102	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	8/89	6/90
Konar	Konar	1001	W2	Canal	VIA: 540	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	W2	Canal	WRC: 101	Planning	10 to 20	Self	1/89	12/89
Konar	Konar	1001	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	WRC: 102	Planning	20 or more	Self	3/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	W4	Flood control	WRC: 103	Planning	1 to 5	Self	1/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	W6	Drinking water	AMA: 119	Planning	5 to 10	Self	12/89	4/90
Konar	Konar	1001	W6	Drinking water	WRC: 104	Planning	1 to 5	Self	1/89	--/--
Konar	Konar	1001	W9	Water res. training	WRC: 105	Planning	10 to 20	Self	9/89	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	A0	Other agriculture	WRC: 222	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	A1	Field crops	CRE: 106	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	8/89	6/90
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	A1	Field crops	DCR: 107	Planning	10 to 20	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	A1	Field crops	DCR: 301	Ongoing	5 to 10	UN	6/89	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	A1	Field crops	WRC: 221	Planning	10 to 20	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	A6	Traction	DCR: 108	Planning	1 to 5	Self	7/89	--/--

ACBAR/SWABAC DATABASE LOCATION/SECTOR SORT Page: 40 Abactrep Date: 24/10/89

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	PER ANNUM (Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	En
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	A6	Traction	DCR: 302	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	C0	Other Constr.	WRC: 225	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	C1	Roads	CRE: 110	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	8/89	6/9
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	C1	Roads	SNI: 109	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	4/89	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	C3	Shelter	CRE: 107	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	8/89	6/9
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	C3	Shelter	DCR: 109	Planning	5 to 10	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	C3	Shelter	DCR: 304	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	DCR: 303	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	WRC: 223	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	C6	Storage buildings	CRE: 108	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	C7	Sanitation	WRC: 224	Planning	5 to 10	Self	8/89	6/9
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	C9	Constr. training	DCR: 305	Planning	10 to 20	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	E0	Other education	WRC: 228	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	E1	Primary education	WRC: 226	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	E4	Religious education	WRC: 227	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	8/89	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	H0	Other health	WRC: 231	Planning	10 to 20	Self	8/89	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	H2	Outpatient center	AHH: 118	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	H2	Outpatient center	WRC: 229	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/87	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	H3	Mobile, first aid	WRC: 230	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	R0	Other relief	WRC: 233	Planning	10 to 20	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	R2	Food distribution	WRC: 232	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	W0	Other water resourc	WRC: 234	Planning	--	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	W2	Canal	CRE: 109	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	W2	Canal	DCR: 106	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	8/89	6/9
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	W2	Canal	DCR: 308	Planning	20 or more	Self	5/89	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	W2	Canal	DCR: 306	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naranj/Badil	1003	W6	Drinking water	DCR: 307	Planning	20 or more	UN	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naray	1004	A0	Other agriculture	WRC: 237	Planning	20 or more	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naray	1004	A1	Field crops	WRC: 236	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naray	1004	C0	Other Constr.	WRC: 241	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naray	1004	C1	Roads	WRC: 238	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naray	1004	C3	Shelter	WRC: 239	Planning	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Naray	1004	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	SNI: 110	Planning	10 to 20	Self	9/89	--/--
Konar	Naray	1004	C7	Sanitation	WRC: 240	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naray	1004	E0	Other education	WRC: 244	Planning	10 to 20	Self	9/89	--/--
Konar	Naray	1004	E1	Primary education	WRC: 242	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Naray	1004	E2	Secondary education	WRC: 243	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/87	--/--
Konar	Naray	1004	H1	Inpatient center	ICA: 206	Planning	1 to 5	Self	6/87	--/--
Konar	Naray	1004	H2	Outpatient center	ICA: 207	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/90	--/--
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	A0	Other agriculture	WRC: 607	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/90	--/--
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	A1	Field crops	WRC: 606	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	C0	Other Constr.	WRC: 612	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	C1	Roads	WRC: 608	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	C3	Shelter	WRC: 609	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	WRC: 610	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	C7	Sanitation	WRC: 611	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	E0	Other education	WRC: 615	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	E1	Primary education	WRC: 613	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	E4	Religious education	WRC: 614	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	H0	Other health	WRC: 617	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	H2	Outpatient center	AHS: 105	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	H3	Mobile, first aid	WRC: 616	Planning	--	Self	2/89	--/--
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	I0	Other income gener.	WRC: 618	Planning	1 to 5	Self	8/89	--/--
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	R0	Other relief	WRC: 620	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	R2	Food distribution	WRC: 619	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	W0	Other water resourc	WRC: 622	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--

The shura itself is composed of 25-30 members, three each from the Seven Party Alliance as well as one each from four smaller Kunar-based groups, some of whom broke off from Alliance parties in 1986, e.g., that of Qazi Amin (from HIG); Mowlawi Mansur (from Harakat), Mowlawi Shah Zamin's Panjpir-ishahati-i-towhid and the Dowlat lead by Mowlawi Afzal. (A list of other commanders on this shura is available from the DCAR office in Peshawar.) The relationship between this shura and the Peshawar-based Alliance is unclear. It appears to be not totally dependent on the Alliance and yet it has said that "each member of the shura is a soldier of the Interim Government." The shura receives military arms and materials indirectly through the parties which provide these supplies to their own troops. The Salafia refused to join the Alliance shura as their terms for joining were not agreed to.

The Joint Shura: The shura was formed in late spring, 1989, consisting of members from the Salafia and Alliance shuras. The head of the Joint Shura is Mowlawi Rabani (JIA from Aranas village, Nuristan), who is also the governor of the Alliance Shura. Province-wide elections are scheduled for 1 March, 1990, to elect 100 members of a provincial shura, which will then decide upon a governor for Kunar.

MEDICAL RESOURCES AND HEALTH

Prior to 1979, the health system consisted of a referral hospital in Assadabad and six district health centres (Chowki, Khas Kunar, Manugai, Asmar, Barikot, and Kamdesh). As of December, 1989, there were two parallel health systems in Kunar, a reflection of the political division. One system is supported by political parties of the Seven Party Alliance, usually receives support from MSH or SCA, and is staffed by midlevel health care workers. One system is supported by the Salafi movement, usually receives support from IIRO or AN, and is staffed in the district health centres by qualified doctors (recent graduates of Afghan universities). In many locations there is a duplication of health centres (e.g., Khas Kunar). Every major district centre has at least one health centre, except for the remote areas of Nuristan. This is physically comparable to the existing situation prior to 1979. Maintaining available staff is reportedly a problem. Major health problems appear to be mine and other war-related injuries, malaria or undiagnosed fevers, and tuberculosis. For further information, refer to WHO Report on Health in Kunar, November-December, 1989.

AREAS OF NGO ACTIVITY

At least 21 NGOs are working in 11 of Kunar's sixteen districts -- 9 of them with UNHCR funding -- in the following sectors:

Health (support for medical trainees with salaries and medicine; support for health centres; immunization; Mother and Child Health programmes): SCA, NCA, Muslim World League, Doctor's Union, Medical Commission for Islamic Unity, GAC, Afghanistan Nothilfe, AVICEN, MDM, AHSAO, AMA, Lajmat-al-bin-al Islamia and MSH through the Ministry of Health of the Interim Government.

Rural Works (rehabilitation of roads, storage facilities and other basic infrastructure): ISRA, VITA, CARE-US, SNI, HCI.

Irrigation Rehabilitation (repair of channels; cleaning of karez): DACAAR, VITA.

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Konar	Nour Gul	1012	W2	Canal	WRC: 621	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	A0	Other agriculture	WRC: 628	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	A1	Field crops	WRC: 626	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	6/87	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	A3	Forestry	MDR: 102	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/88	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	A4	Veterinary	MDR: 101	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	4/87	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	A7	Technical assist.	AMA: 114	Planning	20 or more	Self	11/89	11/90
Konar	Peche	1013	A9	Agric. training	MDR: 104	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	C0	Other Constr.	WRC: 633	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	C1	Roads	WRC: 630	Planning	20 or more	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	C1	Roads	WRC: 631	Planning	20 or more	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	C5	Admin. buildings	WRC: 632	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	C7	Sanitation	WRC: 636	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	E0	Other education	WRC: 637	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	E1	Primary education	SCA: 831	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/84	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	E1	Primary education	SCA: 833	Planning	1 to 5	Other	--/--	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	E1	Primary education	WRC: 634	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	E2	Secondary education	SCA: 832	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	E4	Religious education	WRC: 635	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	H0	Other health	NCA:1238	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/85	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	H0	Other health	NCA:1303	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	H0	Other health	WRC: 640	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	H1	Inpatient center	NCA:1244	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/88	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	H2	Outpatient center	AHS: 106	Ongoing	--	Self	2/89	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	H2	Outpatient center	ANH: 120	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/87	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	H2	Outpatient center	GAC: 205	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	7/85	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	H2	Outpatient center	ISR: 706	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/89	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 411	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/88	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2126	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	11/87	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	H2	Outpatient center	WRC: 638	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	H3	Mobile, first aid	ISR: 707	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/89	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	H3	Mobile, first aid	WRC: 639	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	H4	Immunization	AVC: 135	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/88	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	H4	Immunization	ISR: 708	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/90	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	H9	Health training	AMA: 107	Ongoing	10 to 20	Other	7/83	7/90
Konar	Peche	1013	I9	Vocational training	MDR: 105	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/89	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	R2	Food distribution	NCA:1243	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/88	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	R2	Food distribution	WRC: 641	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	W0	Other water resourc	WRC: 643	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	W2	Canal	MDR: 103	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	10/88	--/--
Konar	Peche	1013	W2	Canal	WRC: 642	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	A0	Other agriculture	WRC: 427	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	A1	Field crops	WRC: 426	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/89	--/--
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	A4	Veterinary	SNI: 241	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/89	1/90
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	A5	Livestock	SNI: 242	Planning	1 to 5	Self	5/90	--/--
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	C0	Other Constr.	WRC: 430	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	C1	Roads	AMA: 108	Discontinued	5 to 10	Self	5/89	--/--
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	C3	Shelter	WRC: 428	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	SNI: 231	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	WRC: 429	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	E0	Other education	WRC: 433	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	E1	Primary education	AMA: 102	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	12/89
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	E1	Primary education	WRC: 431	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	E4	Religious education	WRC: 432	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2131	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/88	--/--
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	R0	Other relief	WRC: 435	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	R2	Food distribution	WRC: 434	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	W0	Other water resourc	WRC: 438	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	W2	Canal	WRC: 436	Planning	10 to 20	Self	6/89	--/--
Konar	Sirkanay	1008	W6	Drinking water	WRC: 437	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/89	--/--

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Field Crops (improved seed; fertilizer; pesticides; farm power, e.g., tractors and oxen; tools): MADERA, AHSAO, Afghanaid, SCA, NCA.
Veterinary Care (training; supply of trainees with medicine): MADERA.
Horticulture/Forestry: MADERA, SERVE.
Education: AEC, UNO, AHSAO, ISRA, Muslim Aid.
Vocational Training: MADERA

(see glossary of acronyms, Annex A)

The Alliance formed an organization called RAFA (Reconstruction Agency for Afghanistan) in 1988 to serve as an implementing partner for foreign assistance agencies. RAFA has subsequently been absorbed by the Ministry of Reconstruction of the Interim Government. The representative for RAFA in Kunar is Mohd. Jan (SYF), who originally comes from Laghman. He has been responsible for organizing food-for-work programmes to repair an irrigation canal at Kerala in Pech valley and a second at Sarkani on the east bank of the Kabul River. These projects are being funded by the World Food Programme.

In the second week of June 1989, Mohd. Jan received instructions from Professor Rabbani, the head of the Interim Government Reconstruction Ministry that NGOs who wish to work in Kunar should submit their proposals to RAFA's office there. This has yet to be put into practice. It must be recognised that each shura has a limited area of jurisdiction including the Alliance shura. The shuras in Asmar and Chowki, and the Dowlat in no way regard themselves subject to the jurisdiction of the Alliance shura, and NGOs should deal directly with them, especially in matters of security.

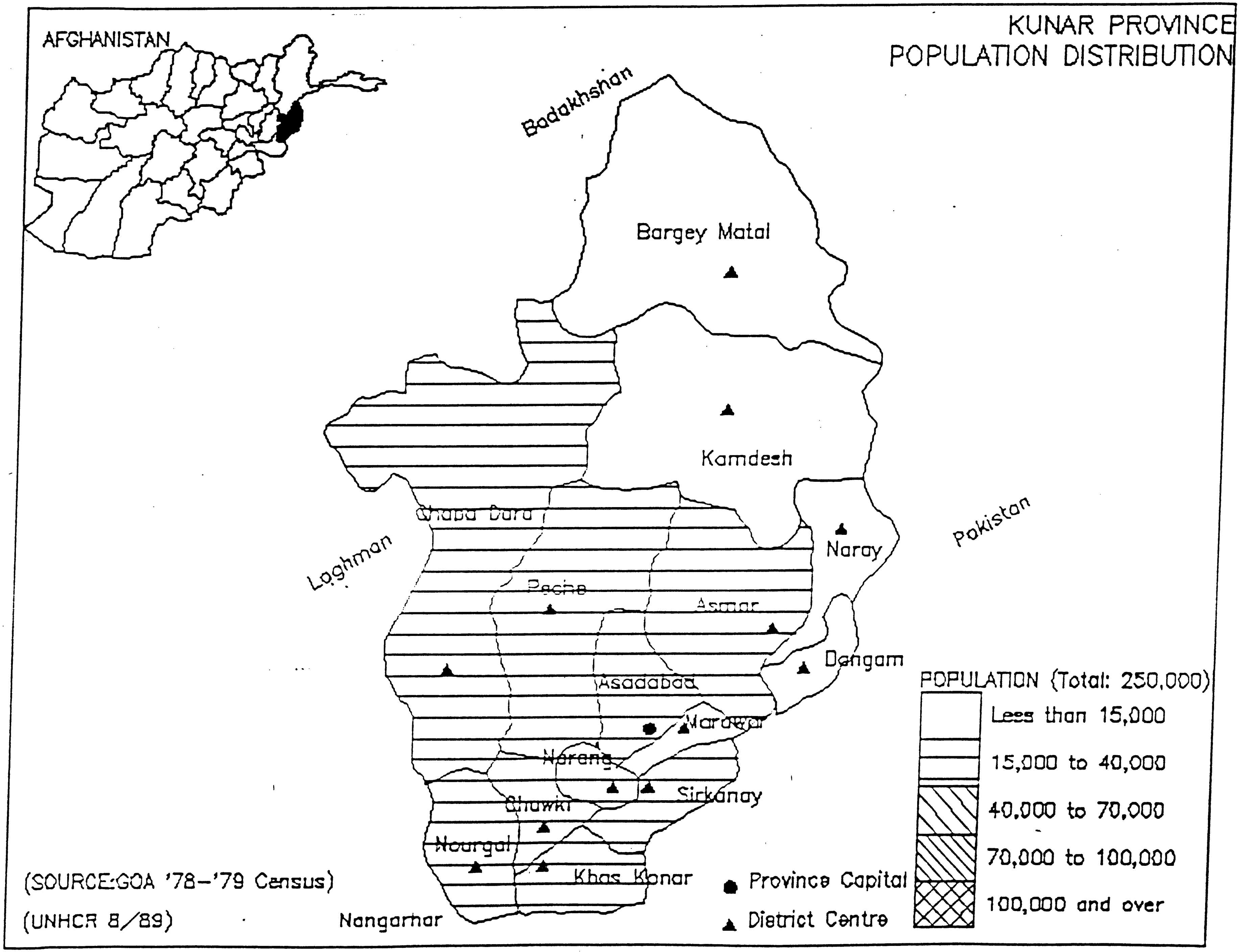
ASSISTANCE PRIORITIES

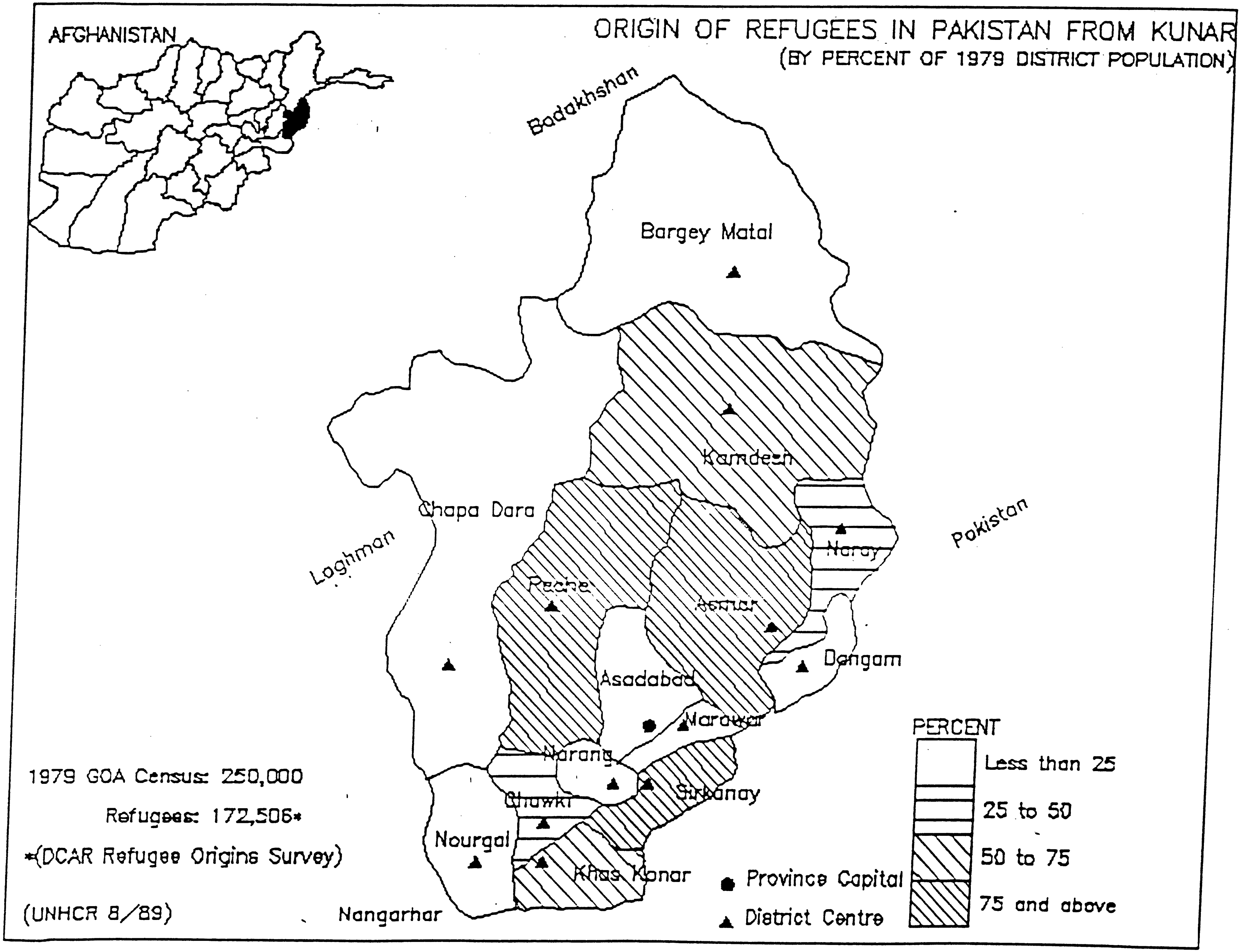
Because of the extent of the damage to the province, the most imperative assistance requirements are the most basic: assistance in the restoration of irrigation works; agricultural inputs and basic infrastructural rehabilitation; housing construction materials; and basic health and immunization. Because of Kunar's proximity to Pakistan, no special transport assistance will likely be required for refugees returning from Pakistan. These factors will also effect the continued availability and cost of food throughout the province. They must be considered before any programme for food assistance is planned or implemented for the population of Kunar.

It is important to consider the various affiliations -- religious, political and tribal -- of the province in the planninng of any assistance programme. Aid groups working in the area tend to focus their assistance activities toward one of these affiliations, and there is the very real possibiltiy of this policy leading to localised problems and jealousies unless treated with caution and sensitivity. Old tribal conflicts can also be aggravated as will be seen in the Dangam profile (People of Influence).

In Khas Kunar woleswali there are two major canals of which one has been destroyed. Reconstruction is necessary to provide irrigation to the district. There is reportedly a shortage of oxen throughout Kunar. Tractors and/or motorized tillers could be provided on a cost-sharing basis to enable farmers with small holdings to prepare their fields again for cultivation.

Mines are a major hazard in some parts of Kunar (see particularly Pech, Chagasarai and Sarkani).


KUNAR PROVINCE
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
AFGHANISTAN
Badakhshan
Bargey Matal
Kamdesh
Naray
Pakistan
Loghman
Asadabad
Dangam
Sirkanay
Nourgal
Khas Konar
Nangarhar
(SOURCE:GOA '78-'79 Census)
(UNHCR 8/89)
Province Capital
District Centre
POPULATION (Total: 250,000)
Less than 15,000
15,000 to 40,000
40,000 to 70,000
70,000 to 100,000
100,000 and over


ORIGIN OF REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN FROM KUNAR
(BY PERCENT OF 1979 DISTRICT POPULATION)
AFGHANISTAN
Badakhshan
Bargey Matal
Kamdesh
Chapa Dara
Loghman
Pakistan
Naray
Peche
Asmar
Dangam
Asadabad
Marawar
Narang
Sirkanay
Chawki
Nourgal
Khas Konar
Nangarhar
1979 GOA Census: 250,000
Refugees: 172,506*
*(DCAR Refugee Origins Survey)
(UNHCR 8/89)
Province Capital
District Centre
PERCENT
Less than 25
25 to 50
50 to 75
75 and above

NOTE ON POPULATION STATISTICS USED IN THIS REPORT

The questionable reliability and quality of population data for Afghanistan continues to frustrate assistance planning. A fundamental concern of UNHCR's data gathering efforts has been to pinpoint the origins of the refugee population in order to better calculate regional and sub-regional assistance requirements. Factors such as population density in the provinces and districts of origin, and the likely routes of return to those locations, will dictate the parameters for a distribution network, the location of distribution and health facilities, the positioning of staff and the intensity of monitoring requirements.

Much of the baseline population data used by UNHCR's data gathering project is taken from the First Afghan Population Census undertaken in the summer of 1979. Popular unrest following on the reforms initiated by the Socialist Taraki regime prevented the completion of the census. As a result, less than 60 percent of the country's population was estimated to have been enumerated. The Central Statistics Office subsequently derived estimates from the settled population (i.e., exclusive of the nomadic population) in areas that remained uncovered during enumeration. Although the results of the Census cannot be relied upon for their accuracy, they are the most up-to-date and reliable data available. The Census also provides the only comprehensive population data disaggregated to the district and sub-district levels.

Since the time of the Census, the government has redrawn the boundaries of a number of districts and sub-districts to create new administrative units within the provinces. Population estimates for these new districts and sub-districts are taken from L. Adamec's Gazetteer of Afghanistan and, wherever possible, corroborated by DCAR field staff.

Population data on Afghan refugees settled in Pakistan is largely based on the refugee camp surveys conducted by DCAR staff from September 1988 to June 1989. This information has been supplemented and corroborated with the assistance of the UNHCR field staff in Pakistan. to which the DCAR project extends grateful acknowledgement. The results of these activities have been presented in a UNHCR report entitled "Report on Refugee Origins: Part 1: Afghan Refugees in Pakistan."

The following maps, taken from this origins report, indicate: 1) the estimated pre-war population density in each district and sub-district of the province for which there is available census data; and 2) the estimated "repatriation density" of each district and sub-distict derived from the DCAR camp surveys. The actual population figures used to make these maps are attached as Annex B. The refugee figures may indeed exceed known pre-war population figures for a given district inasmuch as they are derived from interviews with refugee leaders, who are often inclined to exaggerate the strength of their constituencies. The figures, and their graphic representation, are intended as benchmarks for planning purposes only.

ASMAR (BAR KUNAR)

Asmar woleswali is an important district in Kunar bridging the Pushtun/Nuristani divide. Located some 77 miles northeast of Jalalabad, Asmar is divided by the Kunar River. To the west is Pech, in the south Chagaserai, in the east Dangam and Naray and Pakistan, and in the north Kamdesh. This district of about 65 villages has a number of important side valleys including Shigal, Shal, Sukay, Oguzbagh, Bargam and Nishgam. Asmar has an area of a little more than 900 sq kms and, both along the Kunar River and in some of the side valleys, agriculture is often limited by the terrain. Local inhabitants typically supplement their agricultural income with animal husbandry and, in some areas, trade in timber.

Destruction in this district varies from valley to valley. Some villages like Nishgam, Marid and Sukay have grown in importance during the war because the main mule track from Pakistan to northern Afghanistan passes through them. Even though the garrison town of Shal has been destroyed by fighting, the valley itself is an important commercial centre because of this mule track. Oguzbagh and Shigal valleys, and the lower part of Lowsin valley have been affected by the war and villages there show signs of destruction and decay, but DCAR teams report that from 50-80 percent of the land is under cultivation, sometimes by the mujahideen.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Population estimates for Asmar vary from 10-25,000. A large number of people have migrated to Pakistan, especially from the main valley, and the villages of Shal, Shigal, Oguzbagh and Lowsin. Sukay village has been much less affected. From Lowsin, some people have moved higher up into the valley to safer villages like Pindi, which have remained fairly prosperous.

ECONOMY

The district of Asmar straddles the Kunar river, but due to the depth of the river, and the somewhat difficult terrain, extensive irrigation is not always possible. Furthermore the valley is narrow at this point, and does not permit large fields or terracing. Agriculture in the side valleys is again dependent of access to limited river water, and to snow melt, or rainfall. Here, animal husbandry becomes more important as well as trade in timber. However in the few wide and flat areas, such as Sin Korack valley, there is good agriculture with rice, wheat, barley and maize as the principal products. Butter, skin, wool, timber, walnuts and honey are the traditional exports. One NGO reported that between Asmar and Chagaserai in 1988 there were 1500 hectares of fallow land, and that many of the villages were partly destroyed. From Asmar to Barikot there were 1300 hectares under cultivation.

To the east of this district, bordering Pakistan, (i.e., in Shigal Valley)

UNHCR BACKGROUND REPORT

KUNAR PROVINCE

Prepared by the
Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
1 September 1989

PREFACE

The following report is one in a series of 14 provincial profiles prepared for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by the Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project. The object of these reports is to provide detailed information on the conditions affecting the repatriation of Afghan refugees in each province so that UNHCR and its implementing partners may be better able to plan and target programmes of relief and rehabilitation assistance. Each of the provinces featured in this series is estimated to have at least 35 percent of its pre-1978 population living as refugees. Together, these 14 provinces -- Baghlan, Farah, Ghazni, Helmand, Herat, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Paktia, Paktika and Zabul -- account for ninety percent of the Afghan refugee population settled in Iran and Pakistan.

The Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project (DCAR) was funded by UNHCR to develop a database of information on Afghanistan that would serve as a resource for repatriation planning. Project staff based in Peshawar and Quetta have conducted interviews and surveys in refugee camps throughout NWFP, Baluchistan and Punjab provinces in Pakistan to compile data on refugee origins, ethnic and tribal affiliation and likely routes of refugee return to Afghanistan. In addition, the project field staff undertake frequent missions into Afghanistan to gather specific information on road conditions, the availability of storage facilities, transportation and fuel, the level of destruction of housing, irrigation systems and farmland, the location of landmines and the political and military situation at the district (woleswali) and sub-district (alaqadori) levels in those provinces of priority concern to UNHCR.

Where possible, written sources, including the Afghanistan gazetteers edited by L. Adamec, NGO field reports, and bilateral and multilateral agency reports have been consulted to corroborate field data. Project staff also interview Afghan resistance leaders, journalists and other non-Afghan visitors to the region as sources for information and corroboration of information gathered in the field. All survey data and other related information has been stored in the DCAR database. Only summary information has been included in this report. More specific information can be obtained from the DCAR main office at the UNHCR Sub-Office Peshawar.

Where locations are known, the activities of different NGOs have also been identified. This information has been provided in order to indicate the types of resources existing in a particular area, and to identify sources of potentially far more detailed information than this report can offer. However, NGO activities in Afghanistan are rapidly evolving. A more current profile of activities can be obtained from the offices of the two NGO coordinating committees, ACBAR in Peshawar and SWABAC in Quetta. Both maintain a database on the geographic coverage and sectoral activities of their member agencies.

These provincial reports mainly cover non-government controlled areas and do not claim to be exhaustive. Rather, they are intended as a reference for the targeting of assistance programmes, and as guides for those agencies that require general background information on target areas, including the major obstacles that may be encountered to the planning and implementation of assistance projects in those areas. Much of the most timely and relevant information is derived from eyewitness accounts, which often defy the most painstaking efforts to render them consistent with existing knowledge. Names of villages, evaluation of road conditions and travel distances, and the identification of influential individuals take on a remarkably subjective character when more than one Afghan source is consulted. Party affiliations and leaderships can be fluid. Some of the NGO programs are listed as claimed by the agencies and have not been verified by other sources. These reports, then, cannot substitute for first-hand investigation of local conditions.

This provincial profile is mostly based upon materials gathered prior to June, 1989 and the first publication of this material occurred September, 1989. There have been some additions and corrections included in this second publication in February, 1990.

Ten years of war and social upheaval have led to the dramatic deterioration of individual security and physical subsistence throughout Afghanistan. The rapidly evolving political conditions that will affect the return of refugee and internally displaced populations, as well as the effectiveness of international assistance efforts, are beyond the capacity of even the most experienced observers to predict. These background reports represent UNHCR's attempt to develop a coherent response to these potentially chaotic conditions.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

MAPS